



HANDBOUND  
AT THE



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2007 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation



AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.



L O N D O N :  
PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR,  
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

352  
EK

AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION,

FROM THE GERMAN  
OF  
V. C. F. ROST AND E. F. WÜSTEMANN.

BY  
THE REV. JOHN KENRICK, M.A.

---

PART I.  
DECLENSION, CONJUGATION, AND GOVERNMENT OF  
PREPOSITIONS.

---

LONDON:  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

---

1828.

1013

10140

1112/90

10140  
1112/90  
10140  
1112/90



## P R E F A C E.

---

THE work, of which a translation is here offered to the public, was begun by Professor Jacobs of Gotha, and completed by Dr. Rost of the Gymnasium in that city (author of a Greek Grammar and Lexicon), with the aid of his colleague Dr. Wüstemann. In the Preface to his School-Grammar, published in 1808, Matthiä thus speaks of the undertaking of Jacobs, and of the practice of Greek translation and composition, which his projected work was designed to facilitate. “ Let no one object to  
“ what I have said respecting the necessity of a copious Syntax to a Greek Grammar, that to compose in Latin is one great object of instruction  
“ in this language, while composition in Greek is  
“ either not practised at all, or pursued only as a collateral object. If the only purpose of Latin  
“ composition were, that the scholar should be  
“ able to exhibit a specimen of his proficiency, or

“ pass with credit through an examination ; and,  
“ this purpose once accomplished, no other benefit  
“ of his exercises remained,—the result would  
“ hardly compensate for the necessary expendi-  
“ ture of time and labour. But that deeper insight  
“ into the genius of the language which he is learn-  
“ ing, and that increased facility in understanding  
“ authors, which such exercises give, have an in-  
“ fluence in the formation of the mind, producing  
“ the power of fixed attention, greater dexterity  
“ in the management of the signs of thought, and  
“ more independence in the use of the ideas de-  
“ noted by these signs, and affording diversified  
“ exercises of the judgement and the understand-  
“ ing ; and these beneficial results remain, though  
“ that which has been learnt should gradually be  
“ lost again. For these reasons modern philolo-  
“ gers, Wolf, Schneider, and others, have recom-  
“ mended the practice of Greek composition, which  
“ has already been introduced into many schools,  
“ and would probably be introduced into many  
“ more, if JACOBS would no longer delay the com-  
“ pletion of his *Introduction to Greek Transla-*  
“ *tion for the Use of Beginners and those more*  
“ *advanced*, which he has been prevented from  
“ executing chiefly through the want of a more  
“ copious syntax.” (Preface, p. vi.)

When Jacobs abandoned his design, he trans-

ferred his materials to the authors by whom it has since been executed. In preparing their work for the use of the English student, I have not altogether confined myself to the office of a translator. A selection has been made of the most useful examples, and a few notes introduced. The principal change regards the Prepositions, which in the original follow the syntax of the oblique cases, but which I have placed after the Accidence. This change was made, not merely for the sake of a more convenient division of the two Parts, but because by the other arrangement this important portion of grammar would have been too long delayed. It may seem indeed, that as the preposition modifies the meaning of the oblique cases, it ought to follow them: but on the other hand, scarcely a sentence can be given as an example, into which a preposition does not enter; and the practical advantage, I am convinced, will much more than counterbalance the inconvenience of this departure from a strictly philosophical arrangement. I have separated the examples of each case, where the preposition governs more than one, and endeavoured to explain more fully than had been done in the original the meaning of the oblique cases, and the effect of their combination with prepositions. I have also added the Index of Proper Names.

Although this Exercise-book is adapted more immediately to Matthiä's and Rost's Grammars, it may be easily used with any other. The arrangement of the conjugations, is, I think, much preferable to Matthiä's, or that of our common Grammars, being founded on the classification of letters according to the organ employed in their pronunciation.

In conclusion, let me be allowed strongly to recommend to all who may use this little work, to make their pupils *commit the sentences to memory* when once they have been correctly formed. While they thus impress the types of declension and conjugation easily and deeply on the mind, they will also be acquiring a great variety of words, and familiarizing themselves by anticipation with those forms of syntax, the principle and rule of which are to be subsequently explained.

The Second Part, containing the syntax of Cases, Moods, Tenses and Particles, is preparing for publication.

*Manchester College, York,  
November 9th, 1827.*

# AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

---

## OF THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

1. THE English article *the* is expressed by the Greek *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, the indefinite article *a, an*, is not expressed in Greek; e. g. *ἡ Θεά the Goddess; Θεά a Goddess.*

The principal difference between the Greek and English article is, that it is prefixed in Greek to singular and plural nouns, when they denote a whole class or a general idea: e. g. *ὁ ἄνθρωπος man (the human species), οἱ ἄνθρωποι men (mankind); ἡ φιλία friendship.* In these Exercises the article is sometimes given below the text, to mark the gender, where it is not to be used in the sentence.

2. Every word which serves to limit and qualify the substantive is usually placed between the article and the substantive to which it belongs, or is placed after the substantive, the article being repeated; e. g. *the prudent counsel, τὸ καλὸν βούλευμα or τὸ βούλευμα τὸ καλόν; the Athenian senate, ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βουλὴ or ἡ βουλὴ ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων; the war with the Lesbians, ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Λεσβίους πόλεμος or ὁ πόλεμος ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Λεσβίους.*

## SECT. 1.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

Matthiä Larger Gr. § 67. Smaller Gr. § 20. Rost's Grammar § 32.

Substantives ending in *α* and *η* are feminine; in *ας* and *ης* masculine.

*Examples.*

I. The long silence 1). The beautiful house 2). The splendid victory 3). To (the) good fortune 4). The advantage of friendship 5). The depth of the sea 6). On the third day 7). The love of the soul is pure 8). The beginning 9) of friendship is praise 10), of enmity 11) blame 12). He gained himself 13) great 14) renown 15) for 16) wisdom and valour 17). Seek 18) safety 19) along with 20) good reputation 21) but not 22) with dishonourable report 23).

II. All 1) the female servants 2) are around 3) their mistress 4). He wears 5) a soldier's cloak 6). There was a celebrated 7) monument 8) of Orestes and Pylades at 9) Mycenæ. We admire 10) Pylades and Orestes on account

N.B. When the order of the Greek words below the text differs from that of the corresponding English words, the order of the Greek is to be followed.

- I. 1) μακρός, ἄ, ὄν.—σινγῆ. 2) καλός, ἡ, ὄν—οἰκία. 3) λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν—νίκη. 4) ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν—τύχη. 5) τὸ ἀγαθόν—φιλία. 6) τὸ βάθος—θάλασσα. 7) τρίτος, η, ὄν—ἡμέρα. dative without a preposition. 8) φιλία—ψυχὴ—ἀγνός, ἡ, ὄν. 9) ἀρχή. 10) ὁ ἔπαινος. 11) ἔχθρα. 12) ὁ ψόγος. 13) ἐκτέσατο, first aorist middle of κτάομαι. 14) μέγας, irreg. adj. 15) δόξα. 16) ἐπὶ with dative. 17) σοφία καὶ ἀνδρεία. 18) ζῆται, imper. pres. act. of ζητέω. 19) σωτηρία. 20) μετὰ with gen. 21) καλός, ἡ, ὄν—δόξα. 22) ἀλλὰ μή. 23) αἰσχροός, ἄ, ὄν—Φήμη.

- II. 1) πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν. The substantive used with πᾶς takes the article, which follows πᾶς. 2) θεράπεινα. 3) περὶ with accus. 4) θεσποινα; *their* is expressed, as the possessive pronoun often is in Greek, by the definite article. 5) ἔχει. 6) cloak (στολή) of a soldier (στρατιώτης). 7) ἐνδοξός, ὄν. 8) τὸ σῆμα. 9) ἐν dat. 10) θανυμάζομεν.

11) of their friendship. It is a disgrace 12) to become 13) a traitor 14) to friendship. The Sophists 15) offer 16) virtue for sale 17). I have seen 18) the actors 19) on the stage 20). Cyrus, the son 21) of Cambyses, founded 22) the government 23) of Persia.

III. It becomes 1) the crew 2) to obey 3) the steersman 4). The art 5) supports 6) the artist 7). I hear 8) that the disciples 9) of Zoroaster open even 10) the gates 11) of Hades 12) by incantations 13). The ambassadors 14) made report 15) to the citizens 16). The hunters 17) took 18) much game 19) in the chase 20). I prostrate myself before 21) thee, O master 22)! Anchises was saved 23) by 24) Æneas. Midas had 25) much gold 26). Gloomy days 27) are favourable 28) to the birdcatcher 29).

IV. The judges 1) sit 2) in the Agora 3). Impudence 4) is (the) mother 5) of vice 6). A hundred 7) drachmæ 8) make 9) a mina 10). Be 11) incorruptible 12), O Judge! At Athens 13) there was a noble 14) temple 15) of Miner-

11) διὰ acc. 12) τὸ ὄνειδος. 13) γίνεσθαι. 14) προδότης follow-  
ed by the gen. The infinitive requires an acc. before it. 15) Σοφιστής.

16) προτιθείαι, 3d person plur. pres. of προτίθημι. 17) ὤμιος, ον.

18) ἑώρακα, perf. act. ὄραω. 19) ὁ ὑποκριτής. 20) ἐπὶ gen. ἡ σκηνή.

21) ὁ υἱός. 22) ἔκτισε, first aorist κτίζω. 23) ἡ ἀρχή.

III. 1) προσήκει with dat. 2) ὁ ἐπιστάτης. 3) πείθεσθαι with dat.

4) κυβερνήτης. 5) τέχνη. 6) τρέφει. 7) τεχνίτης.

8) ἀκούω—ἀνείγειν accus. with infin. 9) μαθητής. 10) καί.

11) πύλη. 12) Ἀἶδης. 13) ἐπαδὴ dat. without prep.

14) πρεσβευτής. 15) ἀπήγγειλαν, first aorist ἀπάγγελω.

16) πολίτης. 17) θηρευτής. 18) ἔλαβον, 2d aor. λαμβάνω.

19) ἄγρᾱ—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ irreg. adj. 20) κατὰ with acc. δῆρα.

21) προσκυνῶ with acc. 22) δεσπότης. 23) ἐσώθη, first aor.

pass. of σώζω. 24) ὑπό gen. 25) "To Midas was."

26) ὁ χρυσός. 27) συννεφείς ἡμέραι. 28) καλός. 29) ἐρριποθήρας.

IV. 1) δικαστής. 2) κάθηνται. 3) Ἀγορά. 4) ἀναιδία.

5) μητήρ. 6) κακία. 7) ἑκατόν. 8) ἑραχμή.

9) ἀποτελεῖσι from ἀποτελέω. 10) μὲν contr. from μνά. 11) ἴσθι.

12) ἀδιάφθορος. 13) ἐν—Ἀθήναι pl. 14) κάλλιστος. 15) τὸ ἱερόν.

va 16). No one hates 17) his benefactor 18). Thieves 19) are made 20) out of liars 21). Auditors and spectators 22) should be quiet 23).

## SECT. 2.

### SECOND DECLENSION.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 69, 70. S. Gr. § 21. Rost § 33, 34.

Nouns in *ος* are some masculine others feminine, (M. § 93.) those in *ον* without exception neuter.

I. The faithful 1) friend 2). Of the long way 3). Crooked wood 4). The large army 5). War compels 6) men 7) to undergo 8) many dangers 9). Most men deem 10) riches 11) and glory and gold 12) good things 13). The mortal 14) tarries 15) a short time 16) in life 17). Hail 18), my friend! Be obedient 19), child 20)! Aid 21), O God 22)!

II. I see 1) in the garden 2) many kitchen-herbs 3) and beautiful roses 4). Try 5) men rather 6) according 7) to their works 8) than their words. Both 9) brothers 10)

16) ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ contr. from Ἀθηνάα. 17) οὐδεὶς μισεῖ. 18) ὁ εὐεργέτης.  
His is here sufficiently expressed by the article. 19) κλέπτης.

20) γίνονται. 21) ἐκ gen.—ψεύστης. 22) ἀκροατῆς θεατῆς.  
23) δεῖ ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν.

I. 1) πιστός, ἡ, ὄν. 2) ὁ φίλος. 3) μακρός, ἄ, ὄν.—ἡ ὁδός.  
4) κυρτός, ἡ, ὄν.—τὸ ξύλον plur. 5) πολὺς—ὁ στρατός. 6) ὁ πόλεμος  
ἀναγκάζει. 7) ὁ ἀνθρῶπος. 8) ὑπομένειν. 9) κίνδυνος.  
10) οἱ πολλοὶ νομίζουσι. 11) ὁ πλοῦτος. 12) ὁ χρυσός.  
13) ἀγαθόν. 14) ὁ θνητός. 15) ἐπιδημεῖ. 16) ὀλίγος χρόνος.  
17) ὁ βίος. 18) χαίρει. 19) πειθαρχεῖ. 20) τέκνον.  
21) σύμμαχος γένει. 22) ὁ θεός.

II. 1) ὁρᾷ. 2) ὁ κήπος. 3) τὰ λάχανα. 4) τὸ ῥόδον.  
5) πείραν λάμβανε with gen. 6) μᾶλλον. 7) ἐκ with gen.  
8) ἔργον ἢ λόγος. 9) ἀμφοτέρω. Between this word and the sub-  
stantive the article is inserted. 10) ἀδελφός.



were celebrated 11). He is blind 12) of both eyes 13). Homer compares 14) men to leaves 15). Hunger 16) is the seasoning 17) of the meal 18). Rest 19) is a remedy 20) of many diseases 21). The gods give 22) all good things to men. The citizens are governed 23) by laws 24). The Athenians 25) were masters 26) of the islands 27) in the Ægean Sea 28).

### Contracted Nouns.

I. Men have 1) understanding 2) (for) a teacher. The mob 3) has no 4) understanding. A man without 5) understanding will never learn any thing 6). Obey 7) Reason. The philosopher Anaxagoras 8) said 9), Reason is mistress 10) of the world 11). The sailors 12) implored 13) of the gods a prosperous 14) voyage 15). Mayest thou have 16), O friend, a good 17) voyage! I love 18) the kindly-disposed 19). Contend not 20) with the senseless 21).

II. The sea is calm 1) for 2) navigation. Meton the astronomer 3) avoided 4) the voyage to 5) Sicily. Owing to 6) the enchantments 7) of Medea, the flesh 8) dissolved 9)

- 
- 11) εὐδοκιμεῖτην, 3d pers. dual imp. of εὐδοκιμέω. 12) τυφλός, ἡ, ὅν.  
 13) ὀφθαλμός. Of is expressed by the accus. without prep. 14) ὁμοῖοι.  
 15) τὸ φύλλον. 16) ἡ πῖνα. 17) τὸ ἔψον. 18) δεῖπνον. 19) ἡ ἡσυχία.  
 20) τὸ ἐπικούρημα. 21) ἡ νόσος. 22) διδοῦσι 3d pers. pl. pres. of δίδωμι.  
 23) βασιλεύονται with dat. 24) νόμος. 25) οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.  
 26) ἐκράτησαν. 27) ἡ νῆσος. 28) ὁ Αἰγίεος πόντος.

- I. 1) ἔχουσιν. 2) ὁ νόος, νοῦς. 3) ὁ ὄχλος. 4) οὐκ ἔχει.  
 5) ἀνευ with gen. 6) οὐποτε οὐδὲν μαθήσεται; the fut. mid. of μαθάνω, the fut. act. not being in use. 7) πείθου with dat.  
 8) Ἀναξαγόρας ὁ φιλόσοφος, in Greek the name always precedes the title.  
 9) ἔφη imp. of φημί with accus. and infin. 10) κρατεῖν with gen.  
 11) ὁ κόσμος. 12) ὁ ναύτης. 13) ἡτήσαντο (1st aor. mid. of αἰτέομαι) παρά with gen. 14) εὐάνεμος, ον. 15) πλός, πλοῦς.  
 16) τύχοις (2d aor. opt. of τυγχάνω) with gen. 17) κάλος. 18) φιλῶ.  
 19) ὁ εὖνος. 20) μὴ ἔριζε with dat. without a prepos. 21) ὁ ἄνεος.

- II. 1) εὐδιος, ον. 2) πρὸς with accus. 3) ὁ ἀστρονόμος.  
 4) ἐφυλάττετο. 5) ἐπὶ with accus. 6) διὰ with accus.  
 7) τὸ φάρμακον. 8) αἱ σάρκες. 9) ἀπέρροεν imp. of ἀποέρειν.

from 10) the bones 11) of Glauce. The kernels 11) of dates 13) are 14) sweet. Let the birdcatcher set 15) (his) net 16) in 17) dark 18) places 19), or (by) streams 20), or torrents 21). The Canephoroi 22) at the festival 23) of Bacchus carried 24) the sacred utensils 25) of the god in baskets 26). The female servants brought 27) bread 28) in a basket. Those who sacrificed 29), put 30) into 31) the baskets incense 32) and cakes 33) and the first fruits 34). Alcibiades sent 35) Socrates 36) a large cake 37) in a basket.

## SECT. 3.

## ATTIC DECLENSION.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 70. S. Gr. § 22. Rost § 35.

I. Ptolemy built 1) a temple 2) to Homer. In the temple of Artemis at 3) Ephesus were 4) many pillars 5) and paintings 6). The Argonauts reproachfully called 7) Hercules a deserter of his ship 8). The huntsman 9) tracks 10) the footsteps 11) of the hare 12). It is a proverb 13) among the Greeks 14) "to stretch 15) every 16) rope;" 17) that is 18), to try every method 19). Lucullus had a saloon 20)

- 
- |  |  |                           |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 10) ἀπό with gen.                                      | 11) τὸ ὀστέον, οὖν.                              | 13) τῶν φοινίκων.         |
| 14) ἐστὶν ἡδέα. The neuter plural has a singular verb. | 15) ἰστάτω imp. pres. of ἵστημι.                 | 16) τὸ δίκτυον.           |
| 17) ἀμφὶ with accus.                                   | 18) σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν.                            | 19) ὁ τόπος.              |
| 20) ὁ ῥόος.  | 21) ὁ χεῖμαρρος.                                 | 22) ἡ κανηφόρος.          |
| 23) ἐν—τὰ Διονυσιακά.                                  | 24) ἐφόρουν.                                     | 25) τὸ ἱερόν.             |
| 26) τὸ κάνειον.  | 27) προσεφέρων.                                  | 28) ὁ ἄρτεος.             |
| 29) οἱ θύοντες.  | 30) ἐνέβαλον.                                    | 31) εἰς with accus.       |
| 32) τὸ λιθωνωτόν.                                      | 33) τὸ πόπανον.                                  | 34) αἱ ἀπαρχαί.           |
| 35) διέπεμψε.  | 36) τῷ Σωκράτει (Σωκράτης, τους, τει, την, τες.) | 37) ὁ πλακοῦς, πλακοῦντα. |

- |                    |                  |  |                     |
|--------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. 1) κατεσκεύασε. | 2) ὁ νεώς.       | 3) ἐν with dat.                          | 4) ἦσαν.            |
| 5) οἱ κίονες.      | 6) γραφή.        | 7) ἐκερτόμουν.                           | 8) ὁ λειπόνεως.     |
| 9) θηρευτής.       | 10) ἔρουνᾶ.      | 11) τὰ ἴχνη.                             | 12) ὁ λαγώς.        |
| 13) παροιμία.      | 14) παρ' Ἑλλήσι. | 15) ἐντείναι 1st aor. inf. from ἐντείνω. | 16) πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν. |
| 17) ὁ κάλως.       | 18) τοῦτ' ἐστὶ.  | 19) ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν.                      | 20) ἀνώγειν.        |

which was called after Apollo 21). The Phocians wished 22) to destroy 23) the temple of Phœbus at Delphi; there was 24) very much 25) gold in the temple of Phœbus. Homer calls 26) kings 27), shepherds 28) of the people 29). Truth 30) often does not please 31) the people.

II. Telemachus is said 1) to have been astonished 2) at the house of Menelaus 3), although it was 4) not worth 5) mentioning 6). The poets call 7) Aurora 8) the rosy-fingered 9), the light-bringing 10), the brilliant 11). Simonides, the poet, praised 12) the island (of) Cos 13), on 14) which he was born 15). Minerva turned aside 16) the arrows 17) from 18) Menelaus. We wonder 19) (at) a sailor 20) who runs up 21) the ropes. If thou only goest a little beyond 22) the path of virtue, thou wilt fall 23), as those who walk 24) upon a rope 25). The ships 26) on the Euxine Sea are often towed 27) with ropes. The story 28) of the peacock 29) is applicable 30) to every proud man; for the other birds 31) hate 32) the pea-

- 21) ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ὀνομαζόμενον. 22) ἤθελον. 23) ἐκπέρσαι, 1st aor. inf. of ἐκπέρθω, which properly signifies to destroy by fire.  
24) ἦν δέ. 25) πλείστον. 26) ὀνομάζει. 27) τοὺς ἀνακτας.  
28) ποιμένας. With verbs of naming, thinking, and others of the same class, the thing or person named takes the article and the epithet is without it, unless it be itself definite.  
29) λέως. 30) ἡ ἀλήθεια.  
31) πολλὰκις οὐκ ἀρέσκει, with dative.

- II. 1) λέγεται. 2) ὑπερεκπεπληχθαι, inf. perf. pass. from ὑπερεκπλήσσω. It takes an accus. without a preposition. 3) Μενέλαος. 4) καίπερ ὄνσαν.  
5) οὐκ ἄξιός, α, ον, with gen. 6) μνήμη. 7) ὀνομάζουσι.  
8) ἡ Ἔως (accus. in Attic Greek Ἔω). 9) ῥοδοδάκτυλος, ον. Insert the article.  
10) Φωσφόρος, ον. 11) Φαεινός, ἡ, όν. 12) ὕμνησε.  
13) ἡ Κῶς like Ἔως. 14) ἐν ᾧ. 15) ἐγεννήθη first aor. pass. of γεννάω.  
16) ἀπεκρούσατο. 17) τὰ βέλη. 18) genitive without preposition.  
19) θαυμάζομεν. 20) ὁ ναύτης. 21) by the participle ἀνιόντα διὰ with gen.  
22) εἰ καὶ μικρόν τι παραθείς (2d aor. opt. παραθεῖναι) with accus. 23) ἐκπεσεῖ. 24) οἱ βαίνοντες. 25) ἐπί with gen. plur.  
26) αἱ νῆες. 27) ἄγονται. 28) ὁ λόγος ὑπέρ. 29) ὁ ταῶς.  
30) εἴρεται, perf. pass. of the obsolete ἐρέω. 31) οἱ γὰρ ἄλλοι θρῆνεις γὰρ, like the Latin enim, can never begin a clause; it is commonly the second word.  
32) μισοῦσι.

cock on account 33) of its pride 34): In the saloons of the rich the pavement 35) was inlaid 36). The ancients adorned 37) their temples with the greatest magnificence 38). A timorous 39) man lives 40) the life of a hare. A certain 41) architect 42) promised 43) Alexander to fashion 44) the whole of Athos into a statue 45) of him; but the king 46) commanded him 47) to let alone 48) Athos. By this magnanimity 49) Alexander erected 50) for himself 51) has a greater 52) statue than Athos.

## SECT. 4.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

Gender, Matthiä L. Gr. § 93—98. Rost § 36.

These are *masculine* :

All words without exception, ending in *ᾶν, ας*, (Gen. *ανος* and *αντος*), *ευς* and *υν*.

Most words ending in *ην, ης, ης* (Gen. *ητος*), *εις, ους, υς, ων* (Gen. *ωνος* and *οντος*) *ως, ως*, (Gen. *ωτος* and *ως*).

Exceptions in *ην* : *ἡ φρήν* mind, *ὁ* and *ἡ χήν* goose.

In *ης* : *ἡ μήτηρ* mother, *ἡ θυγάτηρ* daughter, *ἡ γαστήρ* belly, *ἡ Κῆρ* Destiny. All words in *ης*, contracted from *εας* are neuter; *τὸ ἦρ* spring, *τὸ κῆρ* the heart.

In *ης* : all derivative substantives in *οτης* and *υτης* are feminines, and *ἡ ἐσθής* garment.

33) ἔνεκα with gen. 34) ὑπερηφανία. 35) τὸ ἔδαφος. 36) λιθόστρωτος, ον.  
 37) ἐκόσμησαν. 38) πολυτέλεια. 39) ἀνάνδρος. 40) ζῆ.  
 41) τις, which when used as here indefinitely, follows the substantive.  
 42) ἀρχιτέκτων. 43) ὑπέσχετο with dat. 44) μετασχηματίσειν  
*ὅλος* agreeing in case with the subst. 45) ἀνδριάντα. 46) ὁ δὲ  
*βασιλεύς* : δέ, like γάρ, cannot begin a clause and generally follows the article.  
 47) ἐκέλευσε. 48) ἔα. 49) οὗτος ὁ μεγαλοψυχία.  
 50) ἀνέστησεν. 51) ἑαυτῷ. 52) μείζω from μέγας : than is expressed by putting the following noun in the gen.

In εις : χείρ hand.

In ους : τὸ οὖς ear, ὁ and ἡ βοῦς ox, cow.

In υς : τὸ πῦρ fire.

In ων : ἡ ἄλων threshing-floor, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων penny-royal, ἡ μήκων poppy, ὁ and ἡ κώδων bell, ὁ and ἡ αὐλὼν channel.

In ως : τὸ ἐλδωρ wish, τὸ ἐλωρ booty, τὸ σκῶρ dung, τὸ πέλωρ monster, τὸ ὕδωρ water.

In ως : τὸ φῶς light.

These are *feminine* :

All words without exception ending in αυς, ω, and ος (Gen. ωος).

Most words ending in ας (Gen. αδος) εις, ιν and ις, υς, ων (Gen. ωνος).

Exceptions in ας : ὁ and ἡ φυγάς fugitive, ὁ and ἡ λογάς select.

In εις : ὁ κτεῖς comb.

In ιν and ις : ὁ κίς weevil, ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν dolphin, ὁ and ἡ θίς heap, shore, ὁ and ἡ ἔχίς viper, ὁ and ἡ κόρις bug, ὁ κόπις chatterer, ὁ and ἡ ὄφις serpent, ὁ ὄρχις.

In υς : ὁ βότρυς bunch, ὁ θρῆνυς stool, ὁ ἰχθύς fish, ὁ μῦς mouse, ὁ πέλεκυς hatchet, ὁ στάχυς ear of corn, ὁ νέκυς corpse, ὁ and ἡ ὕς or σῦς hog, sow.

In ων : ὁ ἄκμων anvil, ὁ κανὼν rule, ὁ ἀλεκτρυὼν cock, ὁ and ἡ κίων pillar.

Those ending in ψ are masculine except ἡ καλαῦροψ shepherd's crook, ἡ λαῖλαψ whirlwind, ἡ ὄψ voice, ἡ φλέψ vein, ἡ χέξιψ water for ablution. Those in ξ are partly masculine partly feminine.

These are *neuter* :

All words without exception ending in  $\alpha, \alpha\nu$  ( $\alpha$  short),  $\epsilon\nu, \epsilon\varsigma, \iota, \omicron\nu, \omicron\rho, \omicron\varsigma, \upsilon$ .

Those ending in  $\alpha\rho$  and  $\alpha\varsigma$  (Gen.  $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\alpha\omicron\varsigma$ ), except  $\delta \psi\acute{\alpha}\rho$  starling,  $\eta \delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho$  and  $\eta \delta\acute{\alpha}\rho$  wife,  $\delta \lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  stone.

*Note.* Proper names and names of animals which may be determined by the general rules of gender are not included in this list.

A. Nouns which form the oblique cases without change in the termination of the nominative.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 76. S. Gr. § 24. Rost § 40, I. 1.

I. Homer describes 1) the contests 2) and wars of the demigods 3). The Greeks 4) applauded 5) Milo the athlete 6) of Crotona because 7) he carried 9) a bull 8). It was reckoned 10) very glorious 11) to carry off 13) a prize 14) in the public 12) games. Among 15) the Romans, the poorer (persons) 16) filled 17), early in the morning 18), the vestibules 19) of the rich. Those who had been delivered from calamity 20) used to sacrifice 21) to the gods (their) preservers 22). Nothing is pleasanter 23) than spring 24) after winter 25). The celestials 26) drank 27) nectar 28). Pain 29) brings 30) tears 31).

- 
- I. 1) μυθολογεῖ. 2) ὁ ἀγών. 3) ὁ ἡμίθεος. 4) ὁ Ἑλλην.  
 5) ἐπεχρότησαν (lit. *clapped*). 6) ὁ ἀθλητῆς with ἐκ. 7) ὅτι.  
 8) ταῦρος. 9) ἔφερε. 10) ἐνομιζέτο. 11) ἐνδοξότατον.  
 12) δημόσιος. 13) ἀποφέρειν. 14) τὸ ἄθλον. The English order  
 of the clauses must be inverted in the Greek. 15) παρά with the dat.  
 16) ὁ πενέστερος. 17) ἐνέπλησαν. 18) ἔωθεν. 19) ὁ πυλῶν.  
 20) οἱ ἐκ κακῶν σωθέντες. 21) ἔθυσαν 1st aor. of θύω, which tense denotes a custom.  
 22) ὁ σωτήρ. 23) ἡδίων, ον comp. of ἡδύς.  
 24) τὸ ἔαρ gen. 25) μετὰ with acc. ὁ χειμῶν. 26) ὁ μάκαρ.  
 27) ἐπιπον. 28) τὸ νέκταρ. 29) ἡ ἀλγυδών. 30) ἐξάγει. 31) τὸ δάκρυ.

II. They say that Mausolus, the Carian 1), was proud of 2) his beauty and valour. Many of the Carians were mercenaries 3) of the Persians. The watchfulness 4) of geese and the docility 5) of starlings is celebrated 6). After the battle of 7) Salamis the Greeks sang 8) the Pæan 9). In the spring all the trees are green 10) with fresh branches 11). Tears are 12) to many the prelude 13) of art. Demosthenes, the orator 14), copied 15) the writings of 16) Thucydides eight times 17) with his own 18) hand. In the assemblies of the people 19) he who approved 20) (a proposition) lifted up 21) his hand. No other mode of death 22) is more painful 23) than that by fire. Men from necessity 24) use 25) fire. Prometheus stole 26) fire from 27) the Sun. All wild animals 28) are accustomed 29) to love their young 30). The gods have given 31) to man a short 32) existence 33). Agesilaus is said, when he was already 34) an old man, to have worn 35) only one cloak 36).

B. Nouns which add a letter in declension, as those in  $\alpha$  and some in  $\iota$ : as  $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$ . Some of those in  $\omega\nu$ : as  $\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu$ .

Matthiä L. Gr. § 72. S. Gr. § 29. Rost § 40, I. 2.

- 
- |                                  |  |   |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| II. 1) ὁ Κάρις.                  | 2) μέγα φρονήσαι ἐπὶ with dat.           | 3) μισθοφόροι.  |
| 4) ἡ ἀργυρηνία.                  | 5) εὐμάθεια.                             | 6) περιβόητος, ον.  |
| 7) ἐν.                           |  |   |
| 8) ἐπαιάνισαν.                   | 9) ὁ παιάν.                              | 10) ὥραιος.   |
| 11) νέος—κλών dat. without prep. | 12) ἐστὶ the nom. being a neuter plural. |   |
| 13) τὸ προσοίμιον plur.          | 14) ὁ ῥήτωρ.                             | 15) μετέγραφε.  |
| 16) τὰ τοῦ Θ.                    |  |   |
| 17) ὀκτάκις.                     | 18) αὐτοῦ.                               | 19) ὁ δῆμος, when the people are spoken of as a political body. |
| 20) ὑπὸ (ᾧτινι) ἐδόκει.          | 21) ἀνέτεινε.                            |   |
| 22) θανάτου τρόπος.              | 23) ὀξύτερος, α, ον. with gen.           | 24) ἀναγκάως.   |
| 25) χρῶνται with dat.            | 26) ἔκλεψε.                              | 27) παρὰ with gen.  |
| 28) Σῆρ.                         | 29) "It is law (νόμος) to wild animals." | 30) τὸ τέκνον.  |
| 31) ἔδωκαν 1st aor. δίδωμι.      | 32) βραχύς, εἶα, ὅ.                      | 33) ὁ αἰών.   |
| 34) ἤδη—ὧν.                      | 35) περιέαλεισθαι.                       | 36) ὁ τρίων.  |

I. Philetas had 1) in 2) his shoes 3) soles 4) of lead 5), because 6) he could not withstand the force of 7) the wind 8). Tomyris threw 9) the head 10) of Cyrus into 11) a skin 12) full 13) of blood 14). Children 15) are delighted 16) with honey 17) and cakes 18). Exercises 19) procure 20) the body 21) strength 22). We delight 23) in plays 24) and songs 25). A boy 26) learns 27) first of all 28) (his) letters 29). A friend is better 30) than treasures 31). From 32) the aged 33) Linus, Hercules learnt 34) the sciences 35). Hercules killed 36) the Nemean lion 37). Jason killed the serpent 38) which watched 39) the golden 40) fleece 41). Homer calls the Greeks servants 42) of Mars.

II. The ass who was clad 1) in the lion's skin 2) was torn to pieces 3). Juno is drawn 4) by lions, as Venus by doves. It is cruel 5) to shut men up along with 6) lions that 7) they may be devoured 8). In the temple of Juno at Sybaris the earth streamed 9) with blood, and calamity 10) came 11) upon 12) calamity: for the Sybarites had killed 13) a harper, a servant of the Muses. To pass over 14) Acheron, and

- I. 1) εἶχεν. 2) ἐν. 3) τὸ ὑπόδημα. 4) πέλμα. 5) ὁ μόλις ἔδος.  
 6) ἐπεὶ. 7) ἀντέχειν ἀδύνατος ἦν with dat. 8) τὸ πνεῦμα.  
 9) ἐνέβαλε. 10) ἡ κεφαλὴ. 11) εἰς acc. 12) ἀσκός.  
 13) πλήρη. 14) τὸ αἷμα. 15) οἱ παῖδες. 16) χαίρουσι  
 with dat. 17) τὸ μέλι. 18) τὸ πέμμα. 19) τὸ γύμνασμα.  
 20) παρέχει dat. 21) σῶμα. 22) ἡ ῥώμη. 23) τερπόμεθα  
 with dat. 24) τὸ θέαμα. 25) τὸ ἄσμα. 26) ὁ παῖς.  
 27) μαθάνει. 28) τὸ πρῶτον. 29) τὸ γράμμα. 30) κρείττων  
 with gen. 31) τὸ χρέμα. 32) παρὰ gen. 33) ὁ γέρον.  
 34) ἐδιδάχθη 1st aor. pass. of διδάσκειν: the verb of teaching has an accus.  
 in the passive. 35) τὸ γράμμα. 36) ἀπέκτεινε. 37) ὁ λέων.  
 38) ὁ δράκων. 39) ὁ φυλάσσων, οὗτος. 40) πάγχρυσος.  
 41) τὸ κῶας. 42) θεράπων.

- II. 1) ὁ ἐνδύμενος. 2) τὸ δέρμα accus. 3) κατεσπάσθη.  
 4) φορεῖται. 5) ὁμός. 6) συγκατακλείειν with dat. 7) ὥστε.  
 8) καταβρωθῆναι. 9) ἔρρει with dat. 10) πῆμα. 11) ἔβαινε.  
 12) ἐπὶ with dat. 13) ἀπέκτειναν. 14) πορεύεσθαι διὰ with gen.



never to behold again the beams 15) of the sun, is one and the same thing 16). It is proper 17) for young men to follow the old men. Clitus, the general of Alexander, was accustomed to walk 18) on 19) purple carpets 20). Ulysses was wounded 21) with the lance 22) of Hector. He who is ignorant 23) of the sciences, enjoys 24) not the gratifications 25) of life. With reason 26) do we call men the counterpart 27) of God. A good friend is better than many possessions 28). Men often fall 29), without 30) their own fault, into misfortunes 31). A boy at Patræ gave food to 32) a serpent, for which 33) the serpent saved the life of 34) the boy.

## SECT. 5.

C. Nouns which shorten the last syllable of the nominative in declension, as ποιμήν -ένος, δαίμων -ονος, αἰθήρ -έρος, ῥήτωρ -ορος.

## Rost § 40. II. 1.

I. We admire 1) Philip of Macedon 2). Apelles painted 3) many pictures 4) of Alexander. What is dearer 5) to man than his native 6) country 7). Daphnis was deemed 8) the first 9) among 10) the shepherds 11). The hair 12) of Venus hung flowing 13) as far as 14) her shoulders 15).

- |   |                                       |                |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 15) ἡ αὐγή.                             | 16) ταυτόν (τὸ αὐτόν) ἐστί.           | 17) πρέπει.    |
| 18) ἐξοῶδισε.                           | 19) ἐπὶ with gen.                     | 20) εἶμα.      |
| 21) ἐξέβλητο pluperf. pass. of βάλλω.   | 22) ὁ ἄκων.                           | 23) ὁ ἄπειρος  |
| ῶν, with gen.                           | 24) ἀπολαύει with gen.                | 25) τὰ τερπνά. |
| 26) εἰκότως.                            | 27) μίμημα plur. and without article. | 28) κτῆμα.     |
| 29) περιπίπτουσι with dat.              | 30) ἄνυ with gen.                     | τὸ ἀμάρτημα.   |
| 31) τὸ δυστύχημα.                       | 32) ἔτρεφε with accus.                | 33) ἀνθ' ὧν.   |
| 34) περιέσωσε from περισώζω with accus. |                                       |                |

- I. 1) θαυμάζομεν. 2) ὁ Μακεδών acc. 3) ἐγχαΐε. 4) ἡ εἰκὼν.  
 5) τί φίλτερον with gen. 6) πατρίδος, α, ον. 7) ἡ χθών. 8) ἐνομιζέτο.  
 9) ὁ πρόωτος nominative with a passive verb of estimation. 10) παρὰ.  
 11) ὁ ποιμήν. 12) ἡ κόμη. 13) λελυμένη ἦν from λύω to dishevel.  
 14) μέχει with gen. 15) ὁ ἀχρὴν plur. properly the back of the neck, where it joins the shoulders; ὥμος the breadth of the shoulders.

Even 16) the summits of the hills 17) are already 18) free 19) from snow 20). In the country 21) of the Paphlagonians were 22) the rivers 23) Thermodon, Iris, and Halys. It becomes 24) orators 25) to speak 27) the truth 26). Purity 28) of mind is the noblest 29) offering 30) to the gods. Medea made her escape 31) in 32) a chariot 33) through the air 34).

### Syncopated words in ηρ.

II. O child, honour 1) thy father 2) and thy mother 3). Endeavour 4) to controul 5) the appetite 6). Artaxerxes reigned 7) after 8) his father Darius. Listen 9) to the words 10) of thy father and mother. Cleobis and Biton drew 11) their mother in 12) a carriage 13) to 14) the temple 15) of the goddess 16). The Greeks worshipped 17) Proserpine, the daughter 18) of Ceres. It is becoming 19) for daughters to obey 20) their mother. In the mysteries 21) they exclaimed 22), hail 23) Ceres! Darius wished to give in marriage 24) one of his daughters to Alexander. Nature enjoins 25) on fathers and mothers to love 26) their children. Good fathers 27) do not always indulge 28) their children. Many illustrious men were (born) of obscure 29) fathers; of many it is difficult to name 30) the fathers. Many poets have sung the wanderings 31) of Ceres.

- 
- |                 |                        |                       |                            |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 16) καί.        | 17) τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ὀρέων. | 18) ἤδη.              | 19) γυμνός,                |
| ἢ, ὅν with gen. | 20) ἡ χίτων.           | 21) ἡ χώρα.           | 22) ἦσαν.                  |
| 23) ὁ ποταμός.  | 24) προσήκει with dat. | 25) ὁ ῥήτωρ.          | 26) ἡ ἀλήθεια.             |
| 27) λέγειν.     | 28) ἡ ἀγνότης.         | 29) κάλλιστος, η, ου. | 30) τὸ θῦμα.               |
| 31) ἐσώθη.      | 32) ἐπί.               | 33) τὸ ἄρμα.          | 34) διὰ with gen. ὁ αἰθήρ. |
- II. 1) τίμα. 2) ὁ πατήρ. 3) ἡ μήτηρ. 4) πειρῶ.
- |                                  |   |   |                          |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| 5) κρατεῖν.                      | 6) ἡ γαστήρ.  | 7) ἐσάσκειν.                            | 8) μετὰ with accus.      |
| 9) ἄκουε with gen.               | 10) ὁ λόγος.  | 11) ἐλκυσαν from ἐλκύν.                 |                          |
| 12) ἐπί.                         | 13) ἀπήνη, a carriage for females and aged persons. |   |                          |
| 14) πρὸς with accus.             | 15) τὸ ἱερόν.                                       | 16) ἡ θεά.                              | 17) ἐσέδοντο.            |
| 18) ἡ θυγάτηρ.                   | 19) πρῆπει.   | 20) πείθεσθαι with dat.                 |                          |
| 21) τὰ μυστήρια.                 | 22) ἐσόν.   | 23) χαῖρε.                              | 24) γυναῖκα ἐκδοῦναι.    |
| 25) ἐπιτάττει.                   | 26) στέργειν the love of natural affection.         | 27) "the good (οἱ χρηστοί) of fathers." | 28) χαρίζονται with dat. |
| 29) ἀφανής, ἐς, gen. pl. ἀφανῶν. | 30) οὐδὲς ἂν εἴποι ῥαδίως.                          | 31) ἡ πλάνη.                            |                          |

D. Nouns which reject in declension the final  $\varsigma$  of the nominative: κόραξ (κορακς) κόρακος, λαῖλαψ (λαίλαπς) -απος, θῶς -ός.

## Rost § 40. II. 2.

I. Shun 1) flatterers 2)! Slaves 3) were often chastised 4) with scourges 5) and thongs 6). Often 7) they say 8) boys have been suckled 9) by goats 10). The liver 11) of Prometheus was devoured 12) every day 13) by a vulture 14). Ravens 15) and vultures carry off 16) their prey 17) with their talons 18).

II. The proverb says 1) “(to carry) an owl 2) to 3) Athens;” that is, to do 6) something superfluous 4) and ridiculous 5). Tawny 7) lions, spotted 8) lynxes 9), yellow 10) jackals 11) and party-coloured 13) fawns 14) followed 16) the herds 15) of Apollo, dancing 19) around 17) his harp 18). The nights 22) seem 21) endless 23) to those who grieve 20). Iphicles was one night 24) younger 25) than Hercules. The foxes 26) gather the grapes 27): for this reason 28) the vinedressers 30) lay snares 29) for the foxes. Achilles was reconciled 31) to king Agamemnon.

- 
- |                             |   |  |                 |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| I. 1) Φεῦγε.                | 2) ὁ κόραξ, ακος.   | 3) ὁ δοῦλος.   | 4) ἐκολάζοντο.  |
| 5) ἡ μάστιξ, ιγος.          | 6) ὁ ἱμάς, άντος.   | 7) πολλὰκις.   | 8) λέγουσι.     |
| 9) ἐτρέφοντο.               | 10) ὑπό with gen. where <i>by</i> follows a passive verb. ἡ αἴξ, αἰγός. | 11) τὸ ἥπαρ.   | 12) ἐκείρετο.   |
| 13) καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν.    | 14) ὁ γυψ, γυπός.   | 15) ὁ κόραξ, κος.  | 16) ἀποφέρονσι. |
| 17) ἡ ἄγρυ.                 | 18) ὁ ὄνυξ dat.   |  |                 |
| II. 1) Φησί.                | 2) ἡ γλαῦξ, κός.  | 3) εἰς with accus.   |                 |
| 4) περιέρχον τι.            | 5) γελῶς, α, ον.  | 6) ποιεῖν.   | 7) θαφινός, όν. |
| 8) βαλινός, ά, όν.          | 9) ὁ, ἡ λύγξ, γκος.   | 10) ξανθός, ή, ον.   |                 |
| 11) ὁ θῶς, ώός.             | 13) ποικιλόθροξ, τριχος.  | 14) ὁ νεκρός.  |                 |
| 15) βόσκημα.                | 16) εἴποντο.  | 17) ἀμφί with accus.   | 18) ἡ κιθάρα.   |
| 19) χορεύόμενος, η, ον.     | 20) ὁ λυπούμενος, η, ον.  | 21) φαίνονται.   |                 |
| 22) ἡ εὐξ, νυκτός.          | 23) ἀπέρωντος, ον.  | 24) dative case.   |                 |
| 25) νεώτερος.               | 26) ἡ ἀλώπηξ, εκος.   | 27) ἐαγολογοῦσι (from ῥάξ racemus, a bunch of grapes, λέγω to gather). | 28) διὰ τοῦτο.  |
| 29) ἐπισουλέουσιν with dat. | 30) ὁ ἀμπελουργός.  | 31) διηλλάχθη  |                 |
- 1st aor. pass. from διηλλάσσω.

E. Nouns which reject the final  $\varsigma$  and insert a letter before the termination: ἐλπίς ἐλπί-δ-ος, τέρας τέρα-τ-ος, ποῦς πο-δ-ός. (Those in  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , which have a vowel before the final syllable, make the accusative in  $\nu$ : of those which have a consonant, *oxytones* make the accusative in  $\alpha$ , others in  $\alpha$  or  $\nu$ : κρηπίς κρη-πίδα, ἔρις ἔριδα or ἔριν.

Rost § 40. II. 3. § 39. obs. 1.

I. An unfortunate 1) man supports himself 2) by hopes 3). It is painful 7) to leave 6) one's (the) native country 4) and relatives 5). Alcibiades wore 8) splendid 9) clothes 10). Some 11) of the slaves 12) called 13) to their masters 14) to look 16) before their feet 15). The Daduchus 17) in the mysteries carried 18) torches 19) and lamps 20).

II. The beams 1) of the sun 2) are often powerless 3) in autumn 4). Arion, who was saved 5) by a dolphin, is a witness 6) of the love of dolphins for music 7). Many regions 8) of Africa are rich 9) in gold and ivory 10). The giants once 11) fought 12) against the gods: but 13) Apollo boldly 14) encountered 15) the giants 16). Hercules also 17) killed 18) many of the giants. Indolence 19) makes 20) even the

- 
- I. 1) ἀτυχῶν. 2) σώζεται. 3) ἡ ἐλπίς, ἰδος. 4) ἡ πατρίς, ἰδος.  
 5) ὁ οἰκεῖος. 6) καταλείπειν. 7) λυπηρός, ἄ, ὄν. 8) ἐφόρει.  
 9) λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν. 10) ἡ ἐσθής, ἦτος. 11) τίς, τινός which as an enclitic cannot stand at the beginning of a clause. 12) οἰκέτης.  
 13) ἐβόων. 14) ὁ δεσπότης. 15) ποῦς, ποδός dual.  
 16) προορᾶσθαι with gen. 17) ὁ δαδούχος. 18) ἔφερε. 19) ἡ δάς.  
 20) ἡ λαμπάς, ἄδος.

- II. 1) ἡ ἀκτίς, ἴνος. 2) ὁ ἥλιος. 3) ἀπεστομωμέναι εἰσὶν from ἀπό and στόμα edge. 4) ἡ ὀπώρα. 5) σωθεῖς. 6) μάρτυρ.  
 7) ἡ Φιλομουσία. 8) ἡ χώρα. 9) εὐπορος, ὄν with gen. 10) ὁ ἐλέφας.  
 11) ποτί which as an enclitic cannot begin a clause. 12) μάχην ἔστησαν.  
 13) ἀλλ' because of the vowel which follows. 14) διαβράλως.  
 15) ἡντίασε with dat. 16) ὁ γίγας. 17) καί, which must precede the noun, though also usually follows it. 18) ἀπέκτεινε.  
 19) ἡ βαθυμία. 20) κατέστησε 1st aor. of καθίστημι to constitute or render

rich, poor 21). Hiero often conquered 22) [with] a running horse 23). The life 24) of the day labourer 25) is laborious 26); often does he wipe 27) the sweat 28) from his brow 29). In the games 30) caldrons 31) were proposed 33) [as] prizes 32).

## SECT. 6.

*Contracted Nouns of the Third Declension.*

Matthiä L. Gr. § 79—86. S. Gr. § 33—40. Rost § 41.

I. Brass 1) is a mirror 2) of the countenance 3); wine 4) of the heart. Respect 5) is included 6) in modest deference 7), but hatred 8) in fear. A tile 9) thrown 10) from a roof 11) killed Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus. Whoever beheld 12) Gorgo was changed 14) into stone 13). The frogs 15) once made war 16) on the mice 17). Cities 18) are like 19) swarms of bees 20). Riches escape 21) like 22) eels 23) and serpents 24) from 25) the fingers 26), one knows not how 27). Ears of corn 28) and bunches of grapes 29) are the finest 30) productions 31) of a country 32).

II. The flesh 1) of eels is tender 2). At 3) the supper 4) of Seuthes, an Arcadian laid 5) his meat upon 6) his

- 
- |                    |                               |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 21) πένης, ητος.   | 22) ἐνίκησε.                  | 23) ὁ κέλης, ητος. | 24) ὁ βίος. |
| 25) ὁ θῆς, θητός.  | 26) ἄθλιος, α, ον.            | 27) ἀπομάττεται.   |             |
| 28) ὁ ἰδρώς, ὠτος. | 29) ἀπό with gen. τὸ μέτωπον. | 30) ὁ ἀγών, ἄνος.  |             |
| 31) ὁ λέως, ητος.  | 32) ἄθλον.                    | 33) προὔτεθσαν.    |             |
- I. 1) ὁ χαλκός. 2) τὸ κάτοπτρον. 3) τὸ εἶδος. 4) ὁ οἶνος.  
 5) τὸ σέας. 6) πρόσεστι. 7) ἡ αἰδώς, οὔς. dat. 8) τὸ μῖσος.  
 9) ἡ κεραμῖς. 10) καταβλήθεις, εἷσα, ἐν. 11) τὸ τέγος.  
 12) ὁ προσβλήψας. 13) λίθος. 14) μετέβαλε. 15) ὁ βάτραχος.  
 16) ἐπολεμήσαν with dat. 17) ὁ μῦς, μύος. 18) ἡ πόλις, εως.  
 19) εἰσὶναι with dat. 20) τὸ σμῆνος. 21) δραπέτευει. 22) ὥσπερ.  
 23) ὁ ἐγγέλως, υος. plur. οἱ ἐγγέλεις. 24) ὁ ὄφις, εως. 25) διὰ with gen.  
 26) ὁ δάκτυλος. 27) οὐκ οἶσθ ὅπως. 28) ὁ στάχυς, υος.  
 29) ὁ βότρως, υος. 30) κάλλιστος, η, ον. 31) ὁ καρπός. 32) ἡ γῆ.  
 II. 1) το κρέας plur. 2) ἀπαλός, ἡ, όν. 3) ἐν dat. 4) τὸ  
 δεῖπνον. 5) θέμενος ἐδείπνει, laid—and ate. 6) ἐπί with accus.

knees 7) and ate 5); then 8) he drank off 9) horns 10) of wine, and made all laugh 11). With horns and trumpets 12) they gave the signal 13). In Athens the Prytaneis 14) appointed 15) the assemblies 16) of the people 17). The ancients 18) celebrated 19) in poems 20) the friendship of Achilles and Patroclus, and Theseus and Pirithous. Jupiter changed 21) Io into a white 22) cow 23); and again on the Nile from a cow into a virgin 24). Triptolemos thought 25) Ceres an old woman 26), for the goddess had assumed 27) the form 28) of an old woman.

III. It is said that Hercules\*, after he had been burnt 1) upon 2) Mount Oeta, became a god. If any one should possess 3) the arms of Hercules, he would not on that account have the strength of Hercules. We believe that Hercules executed 4) all the greatest things 5). Know 6) that man is 8) the image 7) of God. The Syrians only 9) adorn 10) the image of Apollo with garments. In Athens one might 11) see many and various 12) fish in the market 13.) The statues represent 14) Neptune with 15) a trident 16) in his

- |   |                   |                            |                |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 7) τὸ γόνυ, ατος.                         | 8) εἶτα.          | 9) ἐξέπιε.                 | 10) τὸ κέρασ.  |
| 11) "furnished (παρεῖχε) laughter to all" | γέλωσ, ωτος.      | 12) ἡ σάλ-<br>πιγξ, ιγγος. | 13) ἐσήμεινον. |
| 14) ὁ πρύτανις, εως.                      | 15) προὔθεσαν.    | 16) ἡ ἐκκλησία.            | 17) ὁ δῆμος.   |
| 18) ὁ παλαιός.                            | 19) ἐβράψωδον.    | 20) τὸ μέλος.              | 21) μετέβαλε.  |
| 22) λευκός, ἡ, όν.                        | 23) ἡ βοῦς, βοός. | 24) ἡ παρθένος.            | 25) ἐνόμιζε.   |
| 26) ἡ γραιῦς, γραιός.                     | 27) ἔλαβε.        | 28) τὸ εἶδος.              |                |

- III. 1) κατακαυθέντα 1st aor. part. pass. κατακαίω. 2) ἐν.  
 3) κτήσαιτο. 4) ἐξεργάσασθαι. 5) πάντα τὰ μέγιστα.  
 6) ἴσθι imp. pres. by syncope from ἴσθμι. 7) ἡ εἰκάν. Some substantives in ων form particular cases by a syncope and contraction; thus εἰκάν, acc. εἰκά for εἰκόνα, Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, ἄλλω: ἀηδοῦς is found for ἀηδόνης, and χελιδοῖ for χελιδόνι.  
 8) ὄντα. 9) μόνι.  
 10) κοσμοῦσι. 11) ἦν with infin. 12) παντοδαπός. 13) τὸ ἰχθυοπωλεῖον.  
 14) ποιοῦσι. 15) ἔχοντα with acc. 16) ἡ τρεῖαινα.

\* Of the nouns in κλης see Matthiä § 79. note 6. S. Gr. § 33. obs. 3. The proper form for prose is -κλης, κλέους, κλεῖ, κλέα, κλείς.

hands. Isocrates wrote 17) a discourse to 18) Nicocles, king of the Cyprians. The Athenians erected 19) a brazen statue to Socrates, and buried 20) him at public cost 21). They banished 22) Themistocles, Alcibiades, Aristides, and other celebrated men. Among the Greeks also there was the proverb "to be more mute 23) than a fish." Hesiod says that the nightingale alone of the birds neglects 24) sleep and constantly 25) wakes 26). Amycus king of the Bebryces called 27) his father Neptune from the sea, [and] promised 28) never any more 29) to be troublesome 30) to strangers. Venus smiles 31) at the lifeless 32) image of her body in the shining 33) mirror. Alcmena laid down 34) Iphicles, the younger 35) brother of Hercules, upon 36) a brazen shield.

## SECT. 7.

## NOUNS OF IRREGULAR DECLENSION.

Matthiä S. Gr. § 41. Rost § 46.

Ἄνθρωπος, ὁ (άνθρωπος, not used in prose), άνδρός, άνδρί, άνδρα, άνερ. Pl. dat. άνδράσι: man (vir).

Γάλα, τὸ, γάλακτος, κτι. Acc. γάλα: milk.

Γόνυ, τὸ, γόνατος, τι. Acc. γόνυ, and so on: knee.

Γυνή, ἡ, γυναικός, κι, κα. Voc. γύναι: woman.

Δόρυ, τὸ, δόρατος, δόρατι (δορὶ εἶλιν is found in prose).

Acc. δόρυ, and so on: spear.

Θρίξ, ἡ, τριχός. Dat. plur. θριξί: hair.

- |                     |                      |  |                       |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 17) ἔγραψε.         | 18) πρὸς with acc.   | 19) ἀνέστησαν.   | 20) ἔθαψαν.           |
| 21) δημοσίᾳ.        | 22) ἐξέβαλον.        | 23) ἀφωρότερος.  | 24) ἀμελεῖν with gen. |
| 25) διὰ τέλους.     | 26) ἀγρυπνεῖν.       | 27) καλέτας: the participle makes it unnecessary to express and. | 28) ὑπέσχετο.         |
| 29) μήποτ' ἔτι.     | 30) ἀνιαρὸς ἐσεσθαι. | 31) προσεγέλασε with acc.  | 32) ἀψυχος, ον.       |
| 33) λαμπρός, ἄ, όν. | 34) κατέθηκε.        | 35) ὁ νεώτερος.  | 36) εἰς.              |

Κλείς, ἡ, κλειδός. Acc. κλειῖδα more commonly κλεῖν. Pl. N. and A. κλεῖς for κλειῖδες, κλειῖδας: key.

Κύων, ὁ, ἡ, κυνός. Dat. pl. κυσί: dog.

Λᾶς contr. λᾶς, ὁ, λαός, λαῖ, λαῶν contr. λαῖν. Pl. λαῖες, λάων, λάεσσι: stone.

Μάρτυς, ὁ, μάρτυρος, μάρτυρα and μάρτυν. Dat. pl. μάρτυσι: witness.

Ναῦς declined in prose according to the Attic dialect νεώς, νηί, ναῦν. D. νῆε, νεοῖν. Pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, ναῦς: ship.

Οὔς, τὸ, ὠτός, &c. ear.

Πνύξ, ἡ, πυκνός, πυκνί, πύκνα, Πνυξ (place of assembly at Athens).

Σκῶρ, τὸ, σκατός, &c., dung.

Υῶρ, τὸ, ὕδατος, &c. water.

Χεῖρ, ἡ, χειρός, &c. G. and D. dual χεροῖν. Dat. pl. χερσί: hand.

### Examples.

I. In consequence of 1) the cold 2) the noses 4) and ears 5) of many of the soldiers were frozen 3). By means of 6) the nose and ears, of the eyes and throat 7), we receive 8) many pleasures 9). Stretch me 10) your hand! Phidias made a statue 11) of Jupiter. It is [the part] of a good 12) wife 13) to preserve 14) the household-economy 15). It was the practice 16) of the Scythians to sacrifice 17) to brave 18) men 19) after their death 20) as 21) to gods. Thou hast 24) every thing 23) in thine 22) hand. Not 25) with empty 26) hands did I dis-

---

I. 1) ἀπό with gen.	2) τὸ ψῦχος.	3) ἀπεκαίοντο.
4) ἡ ρίς, ρίνος.	5) τὸ οὖς.	6) διὰ with gen.
7) ὁ λαιμός.	8) καταδεχόμεθα.	9) ἡ ἡδονή.
10) ἡ οἰκία.	11) ἐσθλός, ἡ, ὄν.	12) ὀρεζόν μοι.
13) ὁ νόμος.	14) ἡ γυνή.	15) ἄγασθός.
16) ὁ ἀνὴρ.	17) θύειν.	18) ὁ σός, σή, σόν.
19) ἀποθανοῦσι dat. part.	20) ὥσπερ.	21) σός, σή, σόν.
22) πᾶς acc. pl. neut.	23) ἐχεις.	24) οὐ.
25) κερός, ἡ, ὄν.		



miss 27) my guest 28). He who was about to sacrifice 29) bathed 30) in river-water 31).

II. They called 1) Diogenes a dog 2). Dogs fawn around 3) their masters 4). To the Nymphs and Pan they offered 5) bowls 6) of milk 7), and moreover 8) honey and wine. In ancient times 9) those who wrote 10) laid 11) their tablet 12) on 13) their knees. In war men ward 14) swords 15) with swords, and lances 16) with lances. Nisos had 17) a purple 18) hair upon his head 19). Bring 20) me the key 21) of the clothes-chest 22). Agamemnon collected 23) a fleet 24) of a thousand 25) sail 26). Hector was on the point of throwing 27) fire 28) into the ships of the Greeks. Deucalion sacrificed 29) to Jupiter when he came out of 30) the ship.

III. Rescue 1) me, dear husband. The water 2) of the Peneus was cool and very pleasant 3) to drink 4) and good for bathers 5). Atalanta shunned 6) the converse 7) of men. When Alexander reached 8) the Cydnus, he bathed 9) in the river-water 10). Alcestis died for 11) her husband. In the land of the Carduchians died 12) Cleonymus a Laconian, and also Basias an Arcadian, both excellent 13) men. Pindar, the poet, says that he brings 14) to men who gain the prize 15),

27) ἀπέπεμψα. 28) ἑμός, ἡ, ὄν. ὁ ξένος. 29) ὁ θύσων.  
30) ἐλούσατο. 31) τὸ ὕδωρ ποτάμιον dat. pl. without prep.

II. 1) ἐκάλεσαν. 2) ὁ κύων. 3) περισαίνουσι. 4) ὁ δεσπότης accus.  
5) ἔσπεισαν 1st aor. of σπένδω. 6) ὁ κρατῆρ, ἦρος. 7) τὸ γάλα.  
8) προσέτι δὲ καί. 9) πάλαι. 10) οἱ γραφόμενοι. 11) ἔθηκαν.  
12) ἡ δέλτος. 13) ἐπὶ with dat. 14) ἀπωθοῦσι. 15) τὸ ξίφος, οὐς.  
16) τὸ δόρυ. 17) εἶχε. 18) πορφύρεος, α, ον. 19) ἐπὶ with dat.  
ἡ κεφαλῇ. 20) φέρε with dative μοί enclitic. 21) ἡ κλεῖς.  
22) ἡ λάρναξ, κος. 23) συνηγάγε. 24) ὁ στόλος.  
25) χίλιοι, αι, α. 26) ἡ ναῦς. 27) ἦν πρὸς τῷ ἐμπαλεῖν, followed by dat.  
28) ἡ φλόξ, γός. 29) ἔθυσε. 30) ἐκ with gen. ἐκβάς.

III. 1) σῶσον. 2) plural. 3) ἡδιστος, η, ον. 4) πειῖν.  
5) ὁ λουτάμενος. 6) ἐφενγε. 7) αἱ ὀμιλῖαι. 8) προσελθών.  
9) ἐλούσατο. 10) τὸ ὕδωρ ποτάμιον. 11) ὑπέρ with gen.  
12) τεθνήτην. 13) καλὸς κάγαθός. 14) πέμπειν. He must not be expressed by a pronoun.  
15) ὁ ἀθλοφόρος.

sweet nectar, the praise of the Muses. The gods have granted 16) strength to men and beauty to women. Apollo gave 17) remedies 18) for men and women, against 19) severe 20) sickness. Before Cimon, the art of painting 21) among the Greeks lay in some measure 22) in its cradle 23). The Nereids were women above 24), fishes below 25). The ears are more uncertain 26) than the eyes. A judge who has stopped 29) his ears against 27) one party 28) is a very bad judge. When Jupiter was born 30) the Curetes struck 31) their lances against their shields, and so saved 32) Jupiter, whom Saturn wished to devour 33). The suppliants 34) touched 35) the knees and the beard. When the hair (plur.) of Agathocles fell off 36), he covered 37) his head with a garland.

### SECT. 9.

#### *Miscellaneous Examples from all the Declensions.*

I. The body does not preserve 1) the soul, but 2) the soul the body. The shepherds worship 3) Pan, the husbandmen 4) Bacchus and Ceres. Dogs bark 5), cattle low 6), serpents hiss 7), bees hum 8), and frogs croak 9). The Dioscuri are the superintendents 10) of the sea and the deliverers of voyagers 11). The Romans scarcely 12) sub-

- 
- 16) ἔδωκαν. 17) ἔδωκε. 18) τὸ ἄκυσμα. 19) expressed by the gen.  
 20) βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ. 21) ἡ τέχνη ἢ γραφική. 22) τρόπον τινα.  
 23) "in its swaddling clothes (τὰ σπάργανα) and milk" plur. 24) τὰ ἄνω.  
 25) τὰ κάτω. 26) ἀπιστος, ὀτερος. 27) πρὸς. 28) ὁ ἕτερος.  
 29) ἐπιφραζόμενος ἔχει. 30) γεννηθέντος gen. abs. of γεννηθείς, the gen. being used absolutely in Greek as the abl. in Latin. 31) ἔκρουσαν.  
 32) ἔσωσαν. 33) καταπιεῖν ἐξούλετο. 34) ὁ ἰκετεύων, οὗτος.  
 35) ἤψαντο 1st aor. middle of ἄπτωμαι. 36) ὑποβρέυσῶν from ὑποβρεῖν.  
 37) ἐκάλυψε.

- I. 1) σώζει. 2) ἀλλά. 3) τιμᾶσι. 4) ὁ γεωργός.  
 5) ὑλακτοῦσι. 6) μυκῶνται. 7) συρίττουσι. 8) βομβαίνουσι.  
 9) κρυζῶσι. 10) ὁ ἐπιμελητής, οὗ. 11) ὁ πλέων, οὗτος. 12) μόλις.

duced 13) Italy in five hundred years 14). The Alps are very 15) high 16) mountains 17).

II. A mark 1) of abundance 2) of money among 3) the citizens is luxury 4) in the city 5). We should imitate 6) the actions 7) of virtue, not 8) the words. Think 9), O rulers, that the safest 10) body-guard 11) is 12) the virtue of friends, the good-will 13) of citizens 14), and your own 15) prudence 16). 17) It is a relief 18) for the eyes against 19) the snow, as you walk to keep 20) something black 21) before 22) the eyes; for the feet, to keep in motion 23).

III. The empire 1) of Alexander the Great, resplendent 2) in magnitude 3) and success 4), resembles 5), through 6) the shortness of its duration 7), a bright 8) flash of lightning 9). Augustus retained 10) indeed 11) the form 12) of the constitution 13) and the name 14) of the republic 15), but made himself 16) sole ruler 17) over all. The Phœnicians, in their navigation 18) availed 19) themselves of the constellation 20)

- 13) κατειργάσαντο. 14) ἐν πεντακόσισι, αι, α.—τὸ ἔτος. 15) μάλα.  
16) ὑψηλός, ή, όν. 17) τὸ ὄρος.

- II. 1) τὸ σημείον. 2) ἡ εὐπορία—τὸ χρήμα plur. 3) παρὰ dat.  
4) ἡ ἀσέλγεια. 5) ἡ πόλις. 6) χρηζήλου. 7) ἡ πρᾶξις.  
8) οὐ. 9) ἡγείσθε with accus. and infinitive. 10) ἀσφαλίστατος, η, όν.  
11) φυλακή of the body (τὸ σῶμα). 12) εἶναι. 13) εὐνοια.  
14) ὁ πολίτης. 15) σαυτοῦ preceded by the article. 16) ἡ φρόνησις, εως.  
17) The two clauses of this proposition must be contrasted by μέν and δέ, the former being joined to the word for *eyes*, the latter for *feet*, as these are the words contrasted with each other. For the same reason begin the sentence with "For the eyes" dat. 18) τὸ ἐπικούρημα.  
19) by the genitive. 20) εἴ τις ἔχων πορεύεται. 21) μέλαν τι.  
22) πρό gen. 23) κινεῖται. repeat εἰ.

- III. 1) ἡ ἀρχή. 2) διαλάμψας, ασα, αν followed by dative.  
3) τὸ μέγεθος. 4) ἡ εὐτυχία. 5) εἰκε. 6) διὰ.  
7) ἡ βραχύτης, ητος. ὁ χρόνος. 8) λαμπρός, ά, όν. 9) ἡ ἀστραπή.  
10) ἐφύλαξε. 11) μέν—δέ, with the contrasted verb. 12) τὸ  
χρήμα, ατος. 13) ἡ πολιτεία. 14) τὸ ὄνομα. 15) ἡ δημοκρατεία.  
16) ἐπέστησε, see No. 11. ἐαυτόν. 17) δεσπότης with gen. 18) κατὰ  
with accus. ἡ ναυτιλία. 19) ἐχρῶντο with dat. 20) τὸ ἄστρον.

of the Bear 21), which 22) they also call 23) the Wain 24). The voyages 26) of the Phœnicians are celebrated 25), who even sailed beyond 27) the pillars 28) of Hercules, and founded 29) cities along 30) the African coast 31). The Armenian nation 32) and that of the Syrians and Arabians shows 33) great 34) affinity 35) in 36) language 37), mode of life 38), and constitution 39) of the body (plur.)

IV. The Thracians wore 1) fox-skins 2) on 3) their heads and ears, and tunics 4), not only 5) around the breast 6), but also 7) around the hips 8); and they had also housings 9) upon their horses reaching to 10) their feet. The rhinoceros 11) has 12) a horn upon the tip 13) of his nose 14), from which also he has his name 15); the horn is very sharp 16) and resembles 17) iron 18) at the extremity 19). Sometimes 20) there is 21) a battle between 22) the elephant and the rhinoceros. Strive always after 23) honourable deeds and a respectable 24) appearance 25), and after honour, and glory, and praise 26). I will adorn 27) thy 28) mind, O youth 29), with the fairest 30) ornaments 31), temperance 32), and pi-

- |                    |                             |                 |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 21) ἡ ἄρκτος.      | 22) ὅς, ἡ, ὅ.               | 23) ὀνομάζουσι. | 24) ἡ αμαξία.        |
| 25) διαβόητος, ον. | 26) ἡ κατὰ θάλασσαν πορεία. | 27) ἐπλευσαν    |                      |
| ἐξω with gen.      | 28) ἡ στήλη.                | 29) ἔκτισαν.    | 30) περί with accus. |
| 31) ἡ παραλία.     | 32) τὸ ἔθνος.               | 33) ἐμφαίνει.   | 34) πολὺς.           |
| 35) ἡ ὁμοφυλία.    | 36) κατὰ with accus.        | 37) ἡ γλῶττα.   |                      |
| 38) ὁ βίος.        | 39) ἡ φύσις.                |                 |                      |

- IV. 1) ἐφόρου.
- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2) ἡ ἄλωπεκίς, ἰδος.                        | 3) ἐπί with dat.                  |
| 4) ὁ χιτῶν, ὤνος.                           | 5) οὐ μόνον.                      |
| 6) περί dat. τὸ στέρνον plur.               |                                   |
| 7) ἀλλὰ καί.                                | 8) ὁ μηρός.                       |
| 9) ἡ ζιζία.                                 | 10) μέχρη with gen.               |
| 11) ὁ ρινόκερος, ωτος.                      | 12) φέρει.                        |
| 13) ἡ ἄκρα.                                 | 14) ἡ ρίς, ρίνος.                 |
| 15) ἔνθεν καὶ κέκληται.                     | 16) ὀξύτατος, η, ον.              |
| 17) προσείκασται                            |                                   |
| with dat.                                   | 18) ὁ σίδηρος.                    |
| 19) ἐπί with gen. τὸ ἄκρον.                 |                                   |
| 20) ἐνίοτε.                                 | 21) ἐστὶ enclitic.                |
| 22) "of the el. against the rhin."          |                                   |
| πρός with acc.                              | 23) μὴ ἀφίει μὴδ' αὖς with accus. |
| 24) εὐπρεπής, ἐς.                           |                                   |
| 25) τὸ σχῆμα.                               | 26) ὁ ἔπαινος.                    |
| 27) κατακοσμήσω.                            | 28) σοί                           |
| enclitic. "I will adorn for thee the soul." | 29) ὁ παῖς.                       |
| 30) ὁ κάλ-<br>λιστος, η, ον.                | 31) τὸ κόσμημα dat.               |
| 32) ἡ σωφροσύνη.                            |                                   |

ety 33), and honesty 34), and meekness 35), love to 36) the beautiful and the good 37), and ardour 38) for 39) the most venerable things.

## ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 113—123. S. Gr. § 46—52. Rost § 48—50.

### SECT. 10.

#### 1. REGULAR ADJECTIVES.

##### A. Three terminations.

M. L. Gr. § 118—122. S. Gr. § 47—52. R. § 49—52.

I. Philosophy 1) is the science 2) of divine 3) and human 4) things. The ancients represent 5) the sun [as] rising 6) out of the ocean 7) and dipping 8) again into it 9); in the same way 10) the stars 11) also. Spain is in figure 12) like 13) a bull's hide 14). Like 15) draws to 16) like. Men deem the pleasant 17) good, and the profitable 18) right. It is difficult 19) to be and to remain 21) good 20). Love 22) upright men 23) and abhor 24) the bad. Be assured that 25) the possession 26) of virtue alone 27) is permanent 28).

33) ἡ εὐσέβεια. 34) ἡ δικαιοσύνη. 35) ἡ πραότης, ητος.

36) expressed by the genitive. 37) τὰ καλὰ καγαθὰ. 38) ἡ ὁρμή.

39) ἐπὶ with accus. τὸ σεμνότετον plur.

I. 1) ἡ φιλοσοφία.

2) ἡ ἐπιστήμη.

3) ὁ θεῖος, α, ον.

4) ἀνθρώπινος.

5) ποιῶσι.

6) ἀνίσχων, ουσα, ον.

7) ὠκεανός.

8) δυνάμενος.

9) αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ.

10) ὡσαύτως δὲ καί.

11) τὸ ἄστρον.

12) τὸ εἶδος.

13) παρὰ πλῆσιος, α, ον.

14) ἡ βύρσα with the adjective βέσιος.

15) ὅμοιος, α, ον neut. with art.

16) φίλος, η, ον with ἐστὶ.

17) ἡδύς, εἶα, ύ. These adjectives are to be in the plur.

18) συμφέρον, ουσα, ον.

19) χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁν.

20) ἐσθλός, ἡ, ὁν.

21) μένειν with acc.

22) φίλει.

23) δίκαιος, α, ον.

24) μίσει.

25) εὖ ἴσθι ὅτι

26) ἡ κτῆσις.

27) μόνος, η, ον.

28) βέβαιος, α, ον.

II. Hares have a light 1) small 2) head, narrow in front 3), long ears, a thin 4) neck 5), straight 6) shoulder-blades 7), nimble 8) legs 9), hollow 10) haunches 11), flexible 12) and flabby 13) flanks 14), round 15) loins 16), flexible forefeet 17), firm 18) hind feet 19), short 20) and light hair 21). Democritus, when he saw 22) a thief dragged away 23) by the officers 24), said 25), O unhappy man 26), why 27) didst thou steal 28) trifles 29) and not 30) great things?

III. The majority wish 1) to live 2) in peace and great 3) riches. Dionysius, the Heracleote, was in no respect distinguishable 4) from a stone, when he had fallen 5) into a deep sleep. One may fairly call 6) civil dissention 7) a grievous disease. Pherecydes the Syrian suffered 8) a severe punishment for his thoughtless talking 9). Alcibiades said, in respect 10) to my life 11) I trust no man, lest 12) by mistake 13) he should throw 14) a black pebble instead of a white [into the urn]. Neleus, the son of Codrus, left 15) Athens and unintentionally 16) landed 17) at Naxos. Many brave men have lived 18) in 19) poverty through 20) their whole life.

II. 1) κοῦφος, η, ον. 2) μικρός, ἄ, ὄν. 3) ἐκ τοῦ πρόσθεν στενός. The substantives must in the Greek precede the adjective, and be in the plural, with the article. 4) λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν. 5) ὁ τράχηλος. 6) ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν. 7) αἱ ὀμοπλάται. 8) ἐλαφρός, ἄ, ὄν. 9) τὸ σκέλος. 10) κοῖλος, η, ον. 11) ἡ ὀσφύς, ὄν. 12) ὕγρος, ἄ, ὄν. 13) λαπαρός, ἄ, ὄν. 14) ἡ λαγών, ὄν. 15) στρογγύλος, η, ον. 16) τὸ ἰσχίον. 17) πόδες οἱ πρόσθεν. 18) στερεός, ἄ, ὄν. 19) πόδες οἱ ὀπισθεν. 20) βραχύς, εἶα, ὄν. 21) τὸ τρίχωμα. 22) ἰδών. 23) ἀπαγόμενος, η, ον. 24) ὁ δημόσιος. 25) εἶπε. 26) ἄθλιος, ἴα, ἰον. 27) τί. 28) ἔκλεπτες. 29) μικρός neut. plur. 30) ἀλλ' οὐ.

II. 1) εὔχονται. 2) διαίγειν. 3) βαθύς, εἶα, ὄν. 4) οὐδὲν διέφερε with gen. 5) ἐμπεισών. 6) λέγοις ἄν. 7) ἡ τῶν πολιτῶν στάσις plur. 8) ἐξέτισε. 9) ἡ κορυφολογία gen. 10) περί with accus. 11) ἡ ψυχή. 12) μήπω. 13) ἀγνοῶν. 14) ἐμπαλῆ or ἐπενέγκη. 15) ἀπέλιπε. 16) οὐκ ἐκόν. 17) προσωρμίσθη with dative. 18) διέζων. 19) dative without preposition. 20) παρὰ with accus.

The dead were laid out 21) in 22) black clothing. Œdipus was overpowered 23) by his unhappy 24) fate 25). The words of the heroes in Homer are called winged 26). Every one thinks that he alone 27) of all men knows 28) the right way. Of all the produce 29) of Messene the Lacedæmonians took 30) the half 31) for themselves 32). When Alexander inclined 33) to effeminate 34) manners, he also became more tyrannical 35). All the Greeks call Aspasia a charming 36) woman. When Hector was dead 37) Andromache shed 38) tender 39) tears. Hercules loved 40) the charming Hylas.

## B. Two terminations.

M. L. Gr. § 113. S. Gr. § 46. R. § 49 B.

I. In the uninhabited 1) regions 2) of Africa are 3) many wild beasts 4). Truth 5) is bitter 6) and unpleasant 7) to fools 8); falsehood 9) is sweet 10) and insinuating 11). It is a great misfortune to become 12) fatherless 13) and motherless 14). Be of opinion 15) that a firm 16) friend is rare 17) and difficult to find 18). Truth is eternal 19) and immortal 20). Every 21) mother loves her children 22).

- |                                       |                         |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21) ἐξετίθεντο.                       | 22) ἔχοντες with accus. | 23) ἥσαστο with genit.  |
| 24) τάλας, αἶνα, αν.                  | 25) ἡ συμφορά.          | 26) πτερόεις, εσσα, εν. |
| 27) nominative case.                  | 28) εἰδέναι.            | 29) τὰ γιγνόμενα.       |
| 30) ἐλάμβανον.                        | 31) ἡμιτύς accus. plur. | 32) αὐτοῖς dative.      |
| 33) τρεπόμενος gen. absol. with πρός. | 34) ἤλυσ, εἰα, υ.       | 35) τυραννικώτερος.     |
| 36) χαρίεις, εσσα, εν.                | 37) θανάων gen. absol.  |                         |
| 38) ἐξέχει.                           | 39) τέρεν, εἶνα, εν.    | 40) ἤρατο with genit.   |

- I. 1) ἀοίκητος, αν. 2) χώρα. 3) ἐστί enclitic.
- 4) ἄγριος, α, αν. τὸ θηρίον. 5) τὸ ἀληθές. This and the corresponding word in the following clause are to be contradistinguished by μέν and δέ.
- 6) πικρός, ά, όν. 7) ἀγῆς, ές. 8) ἀνόητος, αν. 9) τὸ ψεύδος.
- 10) ἡδύς, εἶα, ύ. 11) προσηγής, ές. 12) γίγνεσθαι both adjectives in the accus.
- 13) ἀπάτωρ, ορ. 14) ἀμήτωρ, ορ. 15) ἡγοῦ with accus. and inf.
- 16) βέβαιος, α, αν. 17) σπάνιος.
- 18) δυσέρετος, αν. 19) αἰθῖος, αν. 20) ἀθάνατος, αν.
- 21) παῖς, παῖα, παῖν. 22) φιλότεκνος, αν.

II. The poets call 1) Jupiter the protector of friendship 2), of hospitality 3), of the family 4), of an oath 5). Zoroaster called 6) the Deity 7), the first 8), eternal, incorruptible 9), indivisible 10), best 11), and most perfect 12).

III. Timotheus, the [son] of Conon, admired Plato who was kind 1) in his looks and venerable 2) to behold 3). He who is acquainted 4) with his duties 5) should 6) practise them. They say that Archytas was a temperate 7) man and avoided 8) impropriety 9). Honour 10) the gods, if 11) thou wouldst have 12) them gracious 13) to thee. All is propitious 13) to thee, O Alexander; on all sides 14) the victims are favourable 15), exclaimed 16) the priest. Captious 17) men look pale 18), and are always full 19) of care 20). It is right 21) that men 22) should show themselves men 23) by their strength. Do not 24) believe that a man is happy in all respects 25). I am confident 26), says Pindar, that none of those now living 27) is more 28) acquainted 29) with what is good than Hiero. Theocritus praises Ptolemy, who was acquainted with many things. I believe that those who do not act rightly 30) are neither wise nor prudent. The Lacedæmonians were inexperienced 31) in sea-fights 32).

II. 1) καλοῦσι. 2) φίλιος. Protector is implied in this and the following adjectives. 3) ξένιος. 4) ἐφέστιος. 5) ἄρκιος.

6) ἐκάλεσε. 7) ὁ θεός. 8) πρῶτος, η, ον. 9) ἀφθαρτος.

10) ἀμερής, ἐς. 11) βέλτιστος, η, ον. 12) τελειότατος.

III. 1) ἴλεως with dat. 2) σεμνός, ή, όν. 3) ἰδεῖν.

4) ὁ ἐπιστήμων, ον with gen. 5) τὰ δέοντα. 6) χρεή with accus.

and infin. 7) σώφρων, ον. 8) φυλάττεσθαι. 9) τὸ ἄκοσμον.

10) σέβειν. 11) εἶγε. 12) ἐθέλεις. 13) ἴλεως. 14) πανταχόθεν.

15) αἴσιος. 16) ἔβουλε. 17) φιλοψόγος, ον. 18) ὠχρός, ά, όν

φαίνονται. 19) ἀνάπλεως. 20) φροντίς. 21) εὐπρεπές ἐστι.

22) ἄρρήν, εν. 23) ἀνδρίζεσθαι. 24) μή. 25) τὰ πάντα.

26) πέποιθα. 27) οἶγε νῦν. 28) μάλλον. 29) ἴδρις with

gen.—όντα. 30) ὀρθός. 31) ἀνεπιστήμων with gen.

32) τὰ εἰς ναυμαχίαν.



## C. One termination.

M. L. Gr. § 112. S. Gr. § 45. R. 49. C.

I envy not 1) the man who has past 2) an obscure 3) and inglorious 4) life. The Thebans were a considerable time 5) without a city 6). Is there yet another 7) calamity for 8) exiles 9)? Cyrus was the bravest 10) of his contemporaries 11). It is said 12) that Othryades, the Spartan, half dead 13) inscribed 14) the trophy 15) with 16) his own 17) blood 18). The Scythians killed 19) infirm 20) old men. Cimon defeated 21) the fleet of Artaxerxes Longimanus 22). Parents 23) without children 24) are deprived 25) of many pleasures 26). Of the Greeks many came voluntarily 27) to Cyrus. It is no pleasure to drink vapid 28) wine. God punishes 29) the indolent 30).

## SECT. 11.

## 2. CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES\*.

I. Be not fond of 1) immoderate 2) laughter 3). Some men 4) are unfortunate 5), others 4) fortunate 6). Accustom

- 
- |                                 |                          |                                       |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I. 1) οὐ ζηλῶ.                  | 2) ἐξέπιδρασε.           | 3) ὁ, ἡ ἀγνώως, ὤτος.                 |
| 4) ἀκλεής, ἔς.                  | 5) χρόνον τινά.          | 6) ἀπολις, ἰδος.                      |
| ἀλλοτι ἔστι with an adjective.  |                          | 7) ἄρ' 8) dative without preposition. |
| 9) Φυγάς, ἄδος.                 | 10) ἀνδρείοτατος, η, ον. | 11) ὁ ἥλιος, ἰκος, i. e.              |
| contemporaries in time of life. |                          | 12) λέγουσι with accus. and infin.    |
| 13) ὁ, ἡ ἡμιθνής, ἦτος.         | 14) ἐπιγρᾶψαι.           | 15) τὸ τροπαίον.                      |
| 16) dative.                     | 17) αὐτοῦ.               | 18) τὸ αἶμα.                          |
| 19) ἀπέκτειναν.                 | 20) ὁ, ἡ ἀναλκίς.        | 21) ἐνίκησε.                          |
| 22) μακρόχρως, ὅς.              | 23) οἱ γονεῖς, ἑων.      | 24) ὁ, ἡ ἄπαις, ὅας.                  |
| 25) στεροῦνται.                 | 26) ἡ ἡδονή.             | 27) ἐθελοντής.                        |
| 28) τροπίας.                    | 29) ἐτιμώρησε.           | 30) βλάξ.                             |
| I. 1) μὴ στέργε with accus.     | 2) προπετής, ἔς.         | 3) ὁ γέλως, ὤτος.                     |
| 4) οἱ μέν—οἱ δέ.                | 5) δυστυχής, ἔς.         | 6) εὐτυχής, ἔς.                       |
- 

\* In Matthiä's Grammar general rules of contraction are given (L. Gr. § 45-51), but the contracted adjectives are not declined separately. We have followed the arrangement of Rost, in giving them separately, as in our common Grammars.

thyself 7) not 8) to be morose 9) but serious 10). Hunger makes 11) all things sweet 12). It is a misfortune to be 13) at once 14) weak 15) and poor 16). In Egypt were many cities close to each other 17). The words 18) of truth are simple 19). Ignorance 20) makes 21) men foolhardy 22), but reflection 23) tardy 24). Men kept 25) ointments 26) in beautiful golden 27) and silver 28) boxes 29). Conceal 30) not the truth from me 31) for I love 32) to hear 33) the truth 34). Among 35) the Persians, the soldiers who carried 36) silver shields 37) were called 38) *Argyraspidae* 39).

II. Timæus says that 1) the Agrigentines used 2) silver vases of ointment 3), and that they had couches 4) entirely 5) of ivory 6). Pythagoras the Samian wore 7) a white garment and a golden garland, and trowsers 8). Empedocles the Agrigentine made use of 9) a purple 10) garment and brazen shoes. The pupils 11) of Zeuxis laughed at 12) Megabyzos the priest, when he praised 13) poor 14) and unskilful 15) paintings, but blamed 16) others, admirably finished 17). All things may 18) be improved by 19) care, persevering 20) attention 21), and unabated 22) zeal. Those men are to be

- |                        |                              |                       |                       |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 7) ἐθιζε σαυτόν.       | 8) μή.                       | 9) σκυθρωπός, όν.     | 10) σύννοος, σύννοος. |
| 11) ποιεί.             | 12) γλυκός, εία, ύ.          | 13) γίγνεσθαι.        | 14) άμα.              |
| 15) ασθενής, ές.       | 16) πτωχός, ή, όν.           | 17) άθροος.           | 18) τό έπος, ους.     |
| 19) άπλός, ούς.        | 20) ή άμαθία with μέν.       | 21) άπεργάζεται.      |                       |
| 22) θρασύς, εία, ύ.    | 23) τό λελογισμένον with δε. | 24) όκνηρός, ά, όν.   |                       |
| 25) έφυλάττοντο.       | 26) τό μύρον.                | 27) χρύσεος, έα, εον. |                       |
| 28) άργύρεος, έα, εον. | 29) ή θήκη.                  | 30) μή κρύπτου.       | 31) μέ.               |
| 32) φιλώ γάρ.          | 33) άκούειν.                 | 34) τό άληθές plural. |                       |
| 35) παρά with dat.     | 36) έφόρου.                  | 37) ή άσπίς, ίδος.    |                       |
| 38) όνομάζοντο.        | 39) 'Αργύρασις, ίδος.        |                       |                       |

- II. 1) ότι. 2) έχρωάντο with the dative. 3) ή λήκυθος vase of ointment.  
 4) ή κλίνη. 5) όλος, η, ον. 6) by the adjective έλεφάντινος, η, ον.  
 7) είχε. 8) άναξυρίς, ίδος. 9) έχρήσατο with dat. 10) άλουρήγής, ές.  
 11) τό παιδάριον. 12) κατεγέλων with gen. 13) έπαινών, ούσα, ούν, in the same case as the person to whom it refers, and with μέν.  
 14) εύτελής, ές. 15) άτεχνος, ον. 16) διαψέγων, ούσα, ον.  
 17) σπουδαίως έκπεπονημένος, η, ον. 18) δύναται κρείττω γίγνεσθαι.  
 19) εκ. 20) διαρκής, ές. 21) ή φροντίς. 22) άνελλιπής, ές.

praised 23) who obtained 24) a glorious 25) death. Women did not sew up 26) the part 27) of the upper garment, from the shoulders to 28) the hands, but fastened 29) it with a series of 30) gold and silver clasps 31). Parrhasius the painter carried 32) a staff 33) with 34) golden spires 35), and he fastened 36) his shoes with golden straps 37). Even if any one should take away 38) what is fabulous 39) from Greece, he would not even thus 40) hear 41) the truth.

## SECT. 12.

3. *IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.*

Matthiä L. Gr. § 123—125. S. Gr. § 53. Rost 49. C.

Hunger is 1) the teacher 2) of many things. Do 3) great things without promising 4) great things. It is a different thing 5) to speak 6) much [many things] and to speak to the purpose 7) [seasonable things]. Mitylene is a large and beautiful city of the island 8) of Lesbos. Cræsus possessed 9) much 10) riches. O mighty 11) Themis, he has bound 12) himself by many sacred 13) oaths 14) and many vows 15). The Greeks called 16) the king of Persia, the Great King. Cyrus did 17) as a boy 18) what 19) grown

- 
- |                       |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 23) ἐπαινετός, ἡ, όν. | 24) ἔτυχον with gen.                              | 25) εὐκλής, ές.  |
| 26) συνέβραπτον.      | 27) neuter article ó πέπλος.                      | 28) ἄχρῃ with gen.   |
| 29) κατελάμβανον.     | 30) συνεχής, ές, agreeing in case with the subst. |  |
| 31) περὶνῆ.           | 32) ἐφόρει.                                       | 33) ó σκίπαν.  |
|                       |   | 34) ἔχων, agreeing with the preceding subst. and governing an accus. |
|                       |   | 35) ἡ ἑλιξ.  |
| 36) ἐπέσφιγγε.        | 37) ó ἀναγωγεύς.                                  | 38) ἀφέλοι.  |
| 39) μυθώδης, ες.      | 40) οὐδὲ καὶ ὧς.                                  | 41) ἀκούσειεν ἄν.  |
| 1) γίγνεται.          | 2) ó διδάσκαλος.                                  | 3) πράττε.   |
| 4) μὴ ὑπισχνούμενος.  | 5) χωρίς.   | 6) εἰπεῖν.   |
|                       |   | 7) καίριος, α, ον.   |
|                       |   | 8) ἡ νῆσος.  |
|                       |   | 9) ἐκτήσατο.   |
|                       |   | 10) πολύς.   |
| 11) μέγας.            | 12) ἐνεδήσατο.                                    | 13) μέγας.   |
|                       |   | 14) ó ὄρεος.   |
| 15) εὐχή.             | 16) ἔλεγον.                                       | 17) ἐποίησε.   |
|                       |   | 18) παῖς ὢν.   |
|                       |   | 19) ἄπειρ.   |

persons 20) [are accustomed to do]. Alexander deserved 21) the name 22) of the Great, by 23) his many and great exploits 24).

### SECT. 12.

#### *Miscellaneous Examples.*

I. Hounds 1) should 2) be large; moreover 3) they should have a light 4) head, turned up at the nose 5), black 6) sparkling 7) eyes 8), a large and broad 9) forehead 10), a spare 11) chest 12), shoulder-blades 13) standing off a little 14) from 15) the shoulders, a long thin 16) tail 17), and flexible 18) feet. Hounds of this make 19) are strong 20) and nimble 21) and swiftfooted 22).

II. The waters of the Ilissus are bright and transparent 1), and the birds perform 2) their songs 3) on 4) its pleasant banks 5). The legends 6) of the Lydians call Pactolus golden. The Greeks believed that the gods were of human form 7. The Persians bring offerings 8) to Jupiter when they mount 9) high hills, for they call the whole circle of heaven 10) Jupiter. The city of Babylon was full of houses of three and four stories 11). The Babylonians wear 12) a linen 13)

20) μέγας. 21) ἀξιός ἐστι with gen. 22) ἡ προσωνυμία.  
23) διὰ with acc. 24) περᾶξίς, εως.

I. 1) ἡ κύων ἡ θηρευτική. 2) χρεῖ with accus. and infin. 3) εἶτα.  
4) ἐλαφρός, ἄ, ὄν. 5) σιμός, ἡ, ὄν, turned up at the nose. κεφαλῇ and all the following substantives must be in the plural with the article, and must precede the adjectives. 6) μέλας, αῖνα, αν. 7) λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν.  
8) τὸ ὄμμα. 9) πλατύς, εἶα, ὄν. 10) τὸ μέτωπον. 11) ἄσαρκος, ον.  
12) τὸ στῆθος. 13) αἱ ὀμοπλάται. 14) μικρὸν διεστώς, ὥσα, ὡς.  
15) ἀπό. 16) λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν. 17) οὐρά. 18) ὑγρός, ἄ, ὄν.  
19) τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο. 20) ἰσχυρός. 21) ἐλαφρός.  
22) ποδώνης, ες.

II. 1) διαφανής, ἐς. 2) ἐργάζονται. 3) τὸ μέλος.  
4) ἀμφί. 5) ὄχθη. 6) ὁ μῦθος. 7) ἀνθρωποφυής, ἐς.  
8) ἔρδουσι. 9) ἀναθαίνοντες. 10) ὁ κύκλος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.  
11) τριώροφος, ον. καὶ τετράωρος, ον. 12) χράνται with dat. 13) λινεός.

tunic 14) reaching to the feet 15), and over 16) this they put on 17) another woollen 18) garment, and throw on beside 19) a white cloak 20). They also wear shoes of the country 21) resembling Bæotian shoes 22). Æthiopia produces 23) much gold, large elephants, many and tall trees, and handsome and long-lived 24) men. Democedes cured Darius who had no hope 25) that he should be 26) straight-footed 27). We can 28) call only 29) those free who follow 30) reason. Earthen 31) and iron [vessels] are better than silver and gold [ones], because the procuring 32) of them is easier 33). A general must 34) be inventive 35) and assiduous 36), and possessed of presence of mind 37), and both good-humoured 38) and severe 39), and both simple 40) and full of stratagem 41), and both liberal 42) and covetous 43), and many other natural and acquired qualities 44). Juno bore 45) Vulcan, who was not very 46) fortunate 47), but a mechanic 48), who lived 49) altogether 50) in smoke 51) and sparks of fire 52), and was not 53) even-legged 54).

- 
- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 14) ὁ χιτῶν.   | 15) ποδηγεκῆς, ἐς.  | 16) ἐπὶ with acc.                            |
| 17) ἐπενδύουσιν.   | 18) ἑρεῶς, ᾧ, οὖν.  | 19) περιβαλλόμενοι.                          |
| 20) τὸ χλαυδίον.   | 21) ἐπιχωρίος.  | 22) ἡ ἐμῶς, ἁδός.                            |
| 23) Φέρει.   | 24) μακρόβιος, ον.  | 25) ἐλπίζων, οντος.                          |
| 26) ἔσσεσθαι.  | 27) ἀρτίπους, ὁδος: the adjective precedes the verb.                  | 28) ἔξεισσι.                                 |
| 29) μόνος, which should be in the same case as the adjective.  | 30) ὁ ἐπόμενος with dat. The accusative case must begin the sentence. | 31) κεράμειος, ον, neut. plur. with article. |
| 32) ἡ κτήσις.  | 33) εὐμαρής, ἐς.  | 34) χρή with acc. and inf.                   |
| 35) μηχανικός, ἡ, ὄν.  | 36) ἐπιμελής, ἐς.   | 37) ἀγχίνους, ουν.                           |
| 38) Φιλόφρων, ον. Each pair of apparently inconsistent qualities must be joined by τε (enclitic) καί, which comes between the two adjectives, and answers to the English both which precedes the former. | 39) ὠμός, ἡ, ὄν.  | 40) ἀπλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν.                          |
| 41) ἐπίουλος, ον.  | 42) Φιλόωρος, ον.   | 43) πλεονέκτης.                              |
| 44) "and many other things he should have by nature and science" (ἐπιστήμη).   | 45) ἐγέννησε.   | 46) οὐ μάλα.                                 |
| 47) εὐτυχής, ἐς.   | 48) βάνανσος.   | 49) βιῶν.                                    |
| 50) τὸ πᾶν.  | 51) ὁ καπνός.   | 52) ὁ σπίνθηρ.                               |
| 53) καὶ οὐδέ.  | 54) ἄρτιος with the accus. plur. of τὸ σκέλος.                        |  |

## SECT. 13.

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 126—134. S. Gr. § 54, 55. Rost § 51—54.

N.B. The comparative and superlative require the substantive which depends upon them to be in the genitive case, e. gr. "the happiest of men" εὐδαιμονέ-στατος τῶν ἀνθρώπων: "happier than all" πάντων εὐδαιμο-νέστερος.

## A. Adjectives regularly compared.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 126. S. Gr. § 54. 1. Rost § 52.

I. No 1) possession 2) is more exalted 3) or 4) more secure 5) than virtue. It is said 6) that Eros is the oldest 7) and the most honoured 8) of the gods. There is no heavier 9) burden 10) than poverty 11). A good adviser 12) is the best 13) of all possessions. The bee 14) finds out 15) honey in the bitterest 16) flowers 17). By means of 18) silence 19) one often blames 20) more bitterly 21). Relinquish 22) public business 23) not 24) with an increase of wealth but of honour 25). The Pythoness 26) said 27) Socrates was the wisest 28) and most prudent 29) of all the Greeks. Venus was the most graceful 30) of all the goddesses. I value 31) most 32) veracious 33) and honest 34) men.

---

I. 1) οὐδέν.	2) κτῆμα (τό).	3) σεμνός, ή, όν.	4) οὐδέ.
5) βέλαιος, ον.	6) φασί with accus. and infin.	7) πρέσβυς, εια, υ.	
8) τίμιος, α, ον.	9) βαρύς, εία, ύ.	10) τὸ φορτίον.	11) ή πενία.
12) σύμβουλος.	13) χρήσιμος, η, ον.		14) ή μέλιττα.
15) ἐξανενρίσκει.	16) δριμύς, εία, ύ.		17) τὸ ἄνθος, ους.
18) διά with the genitive.	19) ή σιωπή.		20) κατηγορεΐς.
21) πικρός, ά, όν, neuter sing. used as an adverb.		22) ἀπαλλάττω.	
23) κοινός, ή, όν, gen. plur. with the article.	24) μή.	25) "not having become (γενόμενος) more rich but more honoured," (ἐνδοξός).	
26) ή Πυθία.	27) ἔλεξε.	28) σοφός, ή, όν.	29) σώφρων, ον.
30) χαρίεις, εσσα, εν.	31) τιμῶ.	32) μάλιστα.	33) ἀληθής, ές.
34) ἀπλοῦς, ή, οὔν.			

II. He who praises 1) is often more annoying 2) than he who blames 3). Women are more inclined to lamentation 4) than men. Where old men are without modesty 5), young men will necessarily be 6) utterly impudent 7). The sun makes men blacker. The most pious men are the most happy. Amœbeus, the harper, is said to have been very temperate 8). Some one was punishing his slave, because he was very gluttonous, and at the same time indolent 9), very covetous, and at the same time very lazy 10): to him Socrates said, which of the two 11) needs 12) more stripes 13), thou or thy slave? Most persons are pleased 14) with that painter who 15) draws 17) them flatteringly 16): many even command 18) the painter to take 19) something away from the nose, or to make the eyes blacker. We suppose 20) Charon very black, blacker than darkness 21). Men carry on war 22) in order that 23) the victors 24) may be 25) happier than the enemy. The Athenians were very ambitious 26) but also very good-humoured 27). Fear makes men both 28) more attentive 29) and more obedient 30) and orderly 31).

- 
- II. 1) ὁ ἐπαινῶν. 2) ἐπαχθές, ἐς. 3) ὁ ψέγων. 4) φιλοπενθής, ἐς.  
 5) ἀναισχυντος, ον. 6) ἀνάγκη with acc. and inf. 7) ἀναιδής, ἐς.  
 the adverb is expressed by the superlative. 8) σάφρων superl.  
 9) ὀψοφάγος here in the comparative ὀψοφαγίστερος. "because (ὅτι) being  
 οψ. he was indolent." βλάξ εἶη. 10) φιλάργυρος, ον. αργός, όν. These  
 words must be connected in the same way as the preceding. 11) πότερος.  
 12) δεῖται with gen. 13) ἡ πληγή. 14) χαίρουσι with the dat.  
 15) ὅς αν. 16) πρὸς τὸ εὐμορφον. 17) εἰκάση. 18) προσ-  
 τάζουσιν with dat. 19) ἀφελεῖν. 20) ὑπολαμβάνομεν.  
 21) τὸ σκότος. 22) στρατεύονται. 23) ἵνα. 24) ὁ κρατῶν, οὐντος.  
 25) ὥσι. 26) φιλότιμος comparative. 27) φιλόφρων comp.  
 28) τὲ καὶ following the adjective. 29) προσεκτικός, ή, όν.  
 30) εὐπειθής, ἐς. 31) εὐτακτος, ον.

Exceptions of Adjectives in *ος*.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 126, 127. S. Gr. § 54. obs. 3. Rost § 52. 1.

I. The Spartans honoured 1) elderly 2) [persons]. The history 3) of the most ancient 4) nations 5) is unknown to us 6). Be of good courage 7), O most beloved 8)! The darkest 9) bunches of grapes 10) are the ripest 11). The most talkative 12) are the most annoying 13). The Spartan youths were more robust 14) than the Athenian. His native city 15) is to every man 16) the dearest 17). The men of most leisure 18) are the most useless 19). Delphi lay 21) in the most central 20) [part] of the earth. The earth affords 22) the most abundant 23) gifts 24).

II. The opinions of elder persons 1) are more sound 2). Not always are those the best, who have the most ancient ancestry 3). Causes 4) of offence frequently occur 5) between best friends 6), which escape the observation 7) of others. Husbandry 8) offers 9) a more abundant 10) livelihood 11) than pasturage 12). The most intemperate 13) men drink the purest 14) wine. The Samians sent 15) ambassadors to Athens, and requested 16) that they would make 17) their constitution 18) more equal 19). The emporium 20) of the Borysthenites is in the very middle 21) of all Scythia.

- 
- I. 1) ἐτίμησαν. 2) γεραίος, ἄ, ὄν comp. with article. 3) ἡ ἱστορία.  
 4) παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν. 5) τὸ ἔθνος, οὐς. 6) ἡμᾶς λανθάνει.  
 7) θάρρει. 8) φίλος, η, ον. 9) μέλας, αῖνα, αν. 10) ὁ βότρυς, υς.  
 11) πέπειρος. 12) λάλος, η, ον. 13) ἐπαχθής, ἐς. 14) ἐβρωμένος, η, ον.  
 15) ἡ πατρὶς πόλις. 16) πᾶς dative plural. 17) φίλος.  
 18) σχολαῖος, α, ον. omit *men*. 19) ἄχρηστος, ον. 20) μέσος, η, ον.  
 21) ἔκειντο. 22) παρέχει. 23) ἀφθονος, ον. 24) τὸ ἀγαθόν.

- II. 1) παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν. 2) σοφός, ὅς, ὄν. 3) ὁ πρόγονος.  
 4) ἡ αἰτία. ἡ ἔρις. 5) παραπίπτουσι. 6) superl. of φίλος.  
 7) λανθάνων, οὐσα, ον with accus. 8) ἡ γεωργία. 9) παρέχει.  
 10) ἀφθονος, ον. 11) ὁ βίος. 12) ἡ κτηνοτροφία. 13) ἀκρεᾶτής, ἐς.  
 14) ἄκρεᾶτος, ον. 15) ἔπεμψαν. 16) δεηθέντες without καί.  
 17) καθιστάναι the verb follows the accusative. 18) ἡ πολιτεία.  
 19) ἴσος, η, ον. 20) τὸ ἐμπόριον. 21) superl. of μέσος.



Comparative in *ίων*, Superlative in *ιστος*.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 130. S. Gr. § 55. Rost § 53.

The worst 1) men call 2) the good 3) bad. The sweetest joy 4) of parents is the virtue 5) of children. Nothing 6) is more scandalous 7) than to say one thing 8) and mean 10) another 9). An honourable death 11) is more glorious 12) than a miserable life 13). The straight 14) road is the quickest 15). Nothing is more hostile 16) than bad advice 17). The deepest 18) rivers 19) are the slowest 20). The hare is swifter than the dog. That which is good continues 21) good even in our greatest enemies 22). Truth is often very odious to men. Satiety 23) of 24) costly 25) food is not more agreeable than of common [food]. The most corpulent 26) are generally the slowest. Some maintained that Achilles, who was very swift of foot, could not 27) overtake 28) a tortoise 29), which is much slower.

Irregular and defective Comparatives and Superlatives.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 135. S. Gr. § 57. Rost § 54.

I. It is always best to speak the truth. Greediness 1) is the greatest evil to mankind. The opinions of elder persons are better. There is no greater misfortune to men than melancholy 2). Indolence 3) leads many to 4) what is bad 5.) The

- 
- |  |                    |                      |                     |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) κακός, ή, όν.                               | 2) φασί.           | 3) ό καλός, ή, όν.   | 4) ή ήδονή.         |
| 5) ή άρετή.                                    | 6) ούδέν.          | 7) αίσχρός, ά, όν.   | 8) άλλα μεν         |
| which precedes the verb λέγειν.                |                    |                      |                     |
|  |                    | 9) άλλα δέ.          | 10) εν νῷ ἔχειν. In |
| the Greek "to mean one thing and say another." |                    |                      |                     |
|  |                    | 11) τό καλῶς θανεῖν. |                     |
| 12) κυθρός, ά, όν.                             | 13) τό κακῶς ζῆν.  | 14) εὐθύς, εἰα, ύ.   |                     |
| 15) ταχύς, εἰα, ύ.                             | 16) ἐχθρός, ά, όν. | 17) ή βουλή.         | 18) βαθύς,          |
| εἰα, ύ.  | 19) ό ποταμός.     | 20) βαθυς, εἰα, ύ.   | 21) μένει.          |
| 22) superlative of ἐχθρός.                     | 23) ή πλησμονή.    | 24) άπό.             |                     |
| 25) πολυτελής, ές.                             | 26) παχύς, εἰα, ύ. | 27) μη δύνασθαι.     |                     |
| 28) καταλαεεῖν.                                | 29) ή χελώνη.      |                      |                     |
| I. 1) ή πλεονεξία.                             | 2) ή λύπη.         | 3) ή εαθυμία.        | 4) είς. 5) Neu-     |

possession 6) of virtue is better than riches, and more honourable than illustrious descent 7). If thou wilt not 8) attend 9) to small things, thou wilt lose 10) greater things also. In winter the nights are longest 11). It is easier to exhort 12) than, when suffering 13), to endure 14). A man should 15) either 16) be silent 17), or say what is better than silence. What is most secure 18) is always best.

II. The good have more 1) encomiasts 2), but fewer imitators 3). Artaxerxes was the handsomest of the Persians. The fattest sheep 4) were those in Spain. Disgrace 5) is more painful than death. Greedy persons 6) always seek for 7) more. God grants 8) great 9) riches to very few. A man 10) will more quickly become rich than wise 11). The ripest fruits 12) are the most salubrious 13). Life resembles 14) a theatre 15), the worst persons have 16) often the best places 17). When some one was praising Epaminondas, he said, that scarcely any one else 18) spoke 19) more or less than Epaminondas. The discourse of Phocion contained the most sense in the fewest words 20). The city of Athens declined 21); because the Athenians, after they had acquired 22) the greatest power, neglected themselves 23). It is easier to command than to obey 24).

ter plur. comparative. 6) ἡ κτῆσις. 7) ἡ εὐγένεια. 8) εἰ μή.  
 9) φυλάξεις with accus. 10) ἀπολείς. 11) with the article.  
 12) παραινεῖν. 13) παθόντα. 14) καρτερεῖν. 15) δεῖ.  
 16) ἢ—ἤ. 17) σιωπᾶν. 18) ἀσφαλῆς, ἔς.

II. 1) This and the corresponding word are contrasted by μέν—δέ.  
 2) ὁ ἐπαινέτης. 3) ὁ ζηλωτής. 4) τὸ πρόβατον. 5) ἡ ἀτιμία.  
 6) ὁ πλεονεκτῶν, οὕτως. 7) ζητοῦσι with accus. 8) δίδωσι. Begin the sentence with the dat.  
 9) πολὺς superl. 10) τίς (enclitic to the verb). 11) σοφός, ἡ, ὅν. 12) ὁ καρπός. 13) ὑγιεινός.  
 14) ἔοικε with dat. 15) τὸ θέατρον. 16) κατέχουσι. 17) ὁ τόπος.  
 18) ἕτερος. 19) φθέγγεσθαι with the noun in the accus. 20) ἡ λέξις dative sing.  
 21) ἔκλινε "towards (ἐπί) the worse" must be added in the Greek. 22) κτησάμενοι. 23) ἡμέλησαν ἑαυτῶν.  
 24) πείθεσθαι.

## SECT. 14.

*Miscellaneous Examples.*

I. The city of Syracuse was adorned 1) by very large harbours 2), and was surrounded 3) by a very high 4) wall 5). We hold it 6) a grievous thing 7) that the worse should rule over 8) the better, and the more foolish 9) command 11) the more intelligent 10). Believe 12) that this is 13) the best sacrifice and the greatest worship 14) of the gods,—that 15) you should show 16) yourself 17) as good and upright as possible 18). Agriculture is the most honourable, the best, the most agreeable, and the most useful [occupation]. Let us do 19) what 20) is most agreeable 21) to God, and most pleasant to ourselves 22) and others 23), most creditable 24) and most useful.

II. The Persians thought that they were in every respect 1) by far 2) the best of men, and those who live 3) the furthest 4) from them they account the worst. The Persians wore 5) the Median clothing, because they considered 6) this [as] more beautiful than their own 7). The king of the Persians sends 8) every year 9) presents to him who can show 10) the greatest number of 11) children. Among the Persians, lying 12)

I. 1) ἐκεκόσμητο with the dative. 2) ὁ γ. ἰμὴν, ἑνος, 3) περι-  
εβέβλητο αὐτῇ : the following words must in Greek be in the nominative.  
4) ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὅν. 5) τὸ τεῖχος. 6) ἡγούμεθα. 7) δεινός, ἡ, ὅν.  
8) κρατεῖν. 9) ἀνόητος, ον. 10) Φρόνιμος, ον. 11) προσ-  
ταττεῖν with dat. 12) ἡγοῦ. 13) τοῦτο εἶναι. 14) ἑξαπατῶ, the  
accusatives in the Greek precede the inf. 15) ἐάν. 16) παρὲς  
last word of the sentence. 17) σεαυτόν. 18) ὥς with the superl.  
19) πράττωμεν. 20) ἄ. 21) μάλιστα κεχαρισμένος, η, ον.  
22) ἡμῖν. 23) ἄλλος. 24) εὐκλεής, ἑς.

II. 1) τὰ πάντα neuter pl. used adverbially. 2) μακροῶ. 3) οἰκῶν,  
οὔσα, οὖν with the article, between which and the participle comes the adv.  
4) ἐκαστάτω. 5) ἐφόρου. 6) νομίζοντες. 7) αὐτῶν with the  
article prefixed, agreeing in gender with "clothing." 8) ἐκπέμπει.  
9) ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος. 10) ἀποδεικνύς, ὕντος. 11) superl. πολὺς.  
Begin this sentence "to him who can show." 12) τὸ ψεύδεσθαι.

is reckoned 13) the most shameful [vice] 14). The most celebrated 15) and strongest city of Assyria is Babylon. The river Araxes is said 16), according to 17) some, to be larger, according to others smaller than the Ister. Hydarnes was commander of the immortals; there are of these not more than ten thousand and not 18) fewer; they are the most valiant of all the Persian soldiers. All do 19) that which they understand 20) most easily 21), most rapidly, most pleasantly and best. Not the longest life is the best, but the most active 22). In every 23) thing men obey most willingly 24) those whom 25) they think 26) to be the best. Thus in a disease they obey him whom they think to be the best physician 27), and in agriculture him whom they think to be the best husbandman 28).

## SECT. 15.

## NUMERALS.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 137—144. S. Gr. § 59—65. Rost § 55, 56.

In forming compound numbers, the Greeks more commonly place the smaller first, and connect the larger with it by *καί*,—*τρεῖς καὶ εἴκοσι, πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα*: or the larger first without *καί*,—*εἴκοσι τρεῖς, τριάκοντα πέντε*. In large sums, the smaller parts precede: 63,974 *τετταρά καὶ ἐξδομήκοντα, καὶ ἑννακόσια καὶ τρισχίλια καὶ ἐξάκις μύρια*. Tens of thousands are expressed by *μύριος* with an adverb, or the substantive *μυριάς* with a cardinal number; 53,000 *τρисχίλιοι καὶ πέντε μυριάδες*.

13) *νερόμισται*.14) *αἰσχερός, ἄ, ὄν*.15) *ὀνομαστός, ἡ, ὄν*.16) *λέγεται*.17) *κατά* with accus.18) *οὐδέ* or when a vowel follows *οὐδ'*.19) *ἐργάζονται*.20) *ἐπίστανται*.

21) The neuter plural of the superlative is used in Greek as an adverb.

α, ὄν.

22) *σπουδαῖος*,

α, ὄν.

23) *πᾶς*.24) *ἡδύς*. See No. 21.25) *οὗς ἄν*.26) *ἡγᾶνται*.27) *ἰατρικός* superl.28) *γεωργικός*.

I. The plethron 1) contains 2) 104, the double plethron 3) 208 feet 4); the plethron is the sixth part 5) of a stadium 6), which contains 625 feet. The parasang 7), a Persian measure 8), consists 9) of 30 stadia or 18,750 feet. The river Meander is 10) two plethra in width 11). There was a bridge of boats 13) over it 12) of 14) seven vessels 15). Dionysius the Second had 16) not fewer than 400 ships, and a land-force 17) of as many as 18) 100,000 men and 9000 cavalry 19). The Persians consist of 20) about 21) 120,000 men. There were 22) anciently 23) in Italy 1197 cities. Cyrus marched against 24) Artaxerxes with 25) 11,000 heavy-armed soldiers 26) and 2000 peltastæ 27).

II. Cimon conquered 1) the Persians twice in 2) one day. Seventy years 3) make 4) 25,564 days. The Tarentines chose 5) Archytas six times [as] their general 6). The Grecian youths 7) when they were in 8) the 18th year were called 9) Ephebi 10). Cyrus came when 11) an old man 12) [for] the seventh time to 13) Persia. On the 19th day of the month Munychion 14) Phocion drank 15) the poison 16). The earth gives 17) the tiller 18) tenfold fruit. The last 19) day of the year is the 365th. Plato was born 20) in the 3d year of the 87th Olympiad 21) on the 7th day of Thargelion, and he died in the 1st year of the 108th Olympiad, having lived 22) 81 years.

- 
- I. 1) τὸ πλῆθρον. 2) ἔχει. 3) τὸ διπλῆθρον. 4) ὁ ποῦς.  
 5) τὸ ἐκτεμῆριον. 6) τὸ στάδιον. 7) ὁ παρασάγγης. 8) τὸ μέτρον.  
 9) ἔστι with genitive. 10) ἔχει with acc. 11) τὸ εὖρος, accus.  
 κατὰ being understood. 12) ἐπὶ with dative of αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ.  
 13) γέφυρα ἐξευγμένη. 14) of is expressed by the dative. 15) τὸ πλοῖον.  
 16) ἐκέκτητο. 17) πεζῶν δύναμις. 18) εἰς with accusative.  
 19) ὁ ἱππεύς. 20) εἰσι. 21) ἀμφὶ with accus. 22) ἦσαν.  
 23) πάλαι. 24) ἐστρατεύσατο ἐπὶ with accus. 25) ἔχων.  
 26) ὁ ὀπλίτης. 27) ὁ πελταστής.
- II. 1) ἐνίκησε. 2) dative without preposition. 3) τὸ ἔτος.  
 4) παρέχονται. 5) εἵλοντο (αἰρέω). 6) ὁ στρατηγός. 7) ὁ παῖς.  
 8) ἄγοντες. 9) ἐκαλοῦντο. 10) ἐφητοί. 11) ὦν.  
 12) ὁ πρηνεύτης. 13) εἰς with accus. 14) μὴν Μουνυχίων. 15) ἔπειε.  
 16) τὸ κώνειον literally hemlock. 17) ἀποδίδωσι with dat. 18) ὁ οὐρανόζήμενος.  
 19) ὕστατος, η, ον. 20) γένεσιν ἑλαβε. 21) ἡ ὀλυμπιάς. 22) βίους.

III. The Athenians lost 1) in Egypt 200 triremes 2), in 3) Cyprus 150, in Sicily 240, in the Hellespont 200. 40,000 heavy-armed perished 4) in Sicily, 1000 at Chæronea. At Plataæ, of 300,000 Persians, 40,000 with Artabazus are said to have fled 5); of those who fought 6) for Hellas, 1360 8) fell 7): of these were 52 Athenians, all of the tribe Aiantis; Lacedæmonians not more than 90; Tegeatæ 16: the Greeks fought this battle on the 4th 9) of the month Boedromion. The Athenians resolved 10) to grant to Tolmidas a levy 11) of 1000 men: 3000 enrolled themselves 12) voluntarily 13). The sum 14) of the whole distance 15) of the inland-march 16) and retreat 17) described 18) by Xenophon, is 215 days-marches 19), 1155 parasangs, 34,650 stadia.

IV. On 1) the 5th day of the month Dios, Alexander was drinking 2) with Eumæus, and on the 6th he was sleeping off his intoxication 3); on the 7th he feasted 4) with Perdiccas, and drank again; and slept on the 8th. On the 15th 5) of the same month he drank again, and on the 28th 6) he feasted with Bagoas. The length of each side 7) of Babylon is 120 stadia; these stadia of the circumference 8) of the city make 9) together 10) 480. The walls are 50 cu-

- III. 1) ἀπώλεσαν. 2) ἡ τριήρης. 3) περί with accus.  
 4) ἀπώλοντο. 5) Φυγεῖν. 6) ἀγωνισάμενος, η, ον. 7) ἔπεσον.  
 8) "in addition to (ἐπί with dat.) 1000, 60 and 300." 9) The month was divided into three decads; in giving a date from the first, ἱσταμένον was added to μηνός, or to the name of the month; in the second, μεσοῦντος or ἐπὶ δέκα; in the third, φθίνοντος. In the last decad the days were counted from the end of the month, so that the 21st was ἐννάτη φθίνοντος.  
 10) ἐψηφίσαντο. 11) κατάλογος. 12) ἀπεγεγράψαντο.  
 13) ἐκάν, οὔσα, όν. 14) ὁ ἀριθμός. 15) ἡ ὁδός. 16) ἡ ἀνάστασις.  
 17) ἡ κατὰστασις. 18) ξυγγραφεῖς, εἶσα, έν. 19) ὁ σταθμός.  
 IV. 1) Dative without a preposition. 2) ἔπινε. 3) ἐκάθειδεν ἐκ τοῦ πότου.  
 4) εἰστιᾶτο from ἐστιάω. 5) "fifth in addition (ἐπί) to ten."  
 6) See III. No. 9. 7) τὸ μέτωπον.  
 8) ἡ περιόδος. 9) γίνονται. 10) συνάπασ, ασα, αν.

bits 11) broad and 200 cubits high. There are 12) a hundred gates round 13) the walls, all of brass 14).

SECT. 16.

OF PRONOUNS.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 145—154. S. Gr. § 66—79. Rost § 57—60.

Some pronouns in Greek take the definite article, in regard to whose position it is to be observed

1) The Demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὅδε and ἐκεῖνος either precede the article or immediately follow the substantive: *this man* οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος: *on that day* ἐκεῖνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ or τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκεῖνη.

2) The Possessive pronouns are placed *between* the article and the substantive: *thy father* ὁ σὸς πατήρ.

3) In regard to πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν the following cases are to be discriminated.

a) When it signifies *every*, it does not take the definite article; πᾶσα πόλις every city. When it signifies *all* (of number) and is used in the plural, it takes the article if it refers to definite, but is without it if it refers to indefinite things: πᾶσαι πόλεις all cities (all in the world), πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις all the cities (of some definite country).

b) When it signifies *the whole*, it has always the article, and is placed like any other adjective: the whole city πᾶσα ἡ πόλις or ἡ πᾶσα πόλις or ἡ πόλις πᾶσα.

11) ὁ πῆχυς, εὐς.

12) ἐνεστανσι.

13) περίξ with genitive.

14) adjective.

The Personal pronouns are implied in the terminations of the verbs, but must be inserted when they are emphatic.

I. Thou knowest 1) that I am 2) blinder than thou, said 3) a blind man to 4) another 5). Atlas sustains 6) the pole 7), bearing 8) us all up. Farewell 9), may prosperity attend 10) thee! I am infinitely obliged to you 11). That man came 12) to 13) the feast, not invited 14) by 15) me. I will bury 16) thee with this hand. My friend has given 17) useful 18) presents 19) to me and thee. This is a disgrace 20) to us.

II. I will first of all declare 1) to thee my opinion. Receive 2) our children from 3) my hand: be thou 4) henceforth 5) their mother instead 6) of me. May God avert 7) calamity 8) from thee, my friend, and from thy wife, and from thy children! Iphicrates, the son of a shoemaker 9), enjoyed 10) a great reputation 11). He said to another, My family 12) begins 13) with 14) me, but yours ends 15) in you. No one is free 16) who does not rule 17) himself. The envious man 18) hates 19) himself as 20) an enemy 21). Learn to know 22) thyself. I was in doubt 23) with 24) myself.

III. This the whole city knows 1). Whence 2) is this peacock 3)? I know not 4) this man. Man 5)! what are you

I. 1) οἶσθα with accus and partic.

2) ὄντα.

3) εἶπε.

4) πρὸς.

5) repeat the adjective.

6) φέρι.

7) ὁ πόλος.

8) ἀνέχων.

9) χαίρει.

10) εὖ γένοιτο with dat.

11) "I have to you

ten thousand (μυρίος, α, ον) thanks" (χαρίς, ιτος, in Greek the singular).

12) ἦλθε.

13) ἐπὶ.

14) οὐ κληθεῖς.

15) ἐξ.

16) θάψω.

18) ἔδωκε.

19) χρηστός, ή, όν.

20) τὸ δῶρον.

21) τὸ ὄνειδος.

II. 1) δηλώσω.

2) δέχου.

3) ἐκ.

4) γένου.

5) νῦν.

6) ἀντί with gen.

7) εἰργοι.

8) πημονή. Begin the sentence

"from thee," &c.

9) ὁ σκυτοτόμος.

10) εἶχε.

11) δόξα.

12) τὸ γένος.

13) ἄρχεται.

14) ἀπό.

15) παύεται.

16) ἐλεύθερος.

17) κρατεῖ with gen.

18) ὁ φθονῶν.

19) μισεῖ.

20) ὥσπερ.

21) ὁ ἐχθρός.

22) γινῶθι.

23) ἠπόρου.

24) πρὸς.

III. 1) ἐπίσταται.

2) πόθεν.

3) ὁ ταῶς.

4) ἀγνοῶ.

5) οὗτος, of



thinking of 6)? We ourselves have done 7) it. What is indecorous 9) to do 8), it is also not 10) right to say 11). One says one thing, another, another 12). If a good man has promised 13) any one something, he also keeps his word 14). What are they doing 15) in the city? Nothing 16) new 17). Has any thing new 18) happened 19) with you? Show me 20) a 21) safe 22) path of life. What life dost thou reckon 23) the best? Who are these? delay not 24) to tell 25) me.

IV. Behave 1) so 2) towards 3) thy parents as thou wouldst wish 4) thy own 5) children to behave 6) towards thee. Expect 7) that a friend will behave towards 8) you as he has behaved 9) towards others. As many passions 10) of the soul as there are, so many cruel 11) tyrants 12) [are there]. Men understand 13) each some one art, by means of 14) which they are useful 15) to themselves and others. Gorgone, a Lacedæmonian woman, said to her son when she gave 16) a shield, This 17), or upon 18) this. Hope attends 19) the man to whom nothing else is left 20).

which the vocative and nominative are formed alike. This use is almost confined to the masculine, and to abrupt and reproachful addresses.

- |                     |                |  |                    |
|---------------------|----------------|--|--------------------|
| 6) φροντίζεις.      | 7) ἐποιήσαμεν. | 8) ποιεῖν.   | 9) αἰσχροῦς.       |
| 10) μὴδέ.           | 11) λέγειν.    | 12) plur. ἄλλος must be repeated as in Latin <i>alius aliud dicit.</i> | 13) ὑπέσχετο.      |
| 14) οὐ ψεύδεται.    | 15) ποιοῦσιν.  | 16) οὐδέεις, εἰμία, ἐν.  | 17) καινός, ἡ, ὄν. |
| 18) νεώτερον.       | 19) ἐπράχθη.   | 20) ὑποδείξον.   | 21) τίς, τί.       |
| 22) βέβαιος, α, ον. | 23) ἡγῆ.       | 24) μὴ ἐκνήσσης.   | 25) εἰπεῖν.        |

- IV. 1) γίνου. 2) "such," with a corresponding pronoun for "as."  
 3) περί. 4) ἄν εὖξαισ with acc. and infin. 5) reflective pronoun.  
 6) γίγνεσθαι. 7) ἐλπίζει. 8) πρὸς with accus. 9) γέγονε.  
 10) τὸ πάθος. 11) ὡμός, ἡ, ὄν. 12) ὁ δεισπότης. 13) ἐπίστανται.  
 14) διὰ. 15) χρησίμους, η, ον. 16) ἐπιιδούς, οὔσα, ὄν. 17) accus.  
 18) ἐπί with gen. 19) πάρεσσι with dat. 20) λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν.

## SECT. 17.

## OF VERBS.

## VERBS BARYTONE.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 155—189. S. Gr. § 80—121. Rost § 61—73.

In the following exercises, verbs are arranged in classes according to the characteristic letter; that is, the letter which precedes the termination.

First class. Verbs whose characteristic is a diphthong or simple vowel, with the exception of  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omega$ : as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ .

Second class. Verbs whose characteristic is a P sound ( $\beta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\pi\tau$ ): as  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$ ,  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ .

Third class. Verbs whose characteristic is a K sound ( $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\chi$  or  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$  or  $\zeta$  or  $\kappa\tau$ ): as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega$ .

Fourth class. Verbs whose characteristic is a T sound ( $\delta$  or  $\theta$  or  $\tau$  or  $\zeta$ ): as  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\tau\omega$ ,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ .

Fifth class. Verbs whose characteristic is a liquid ( $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\lambda\lambda$ ): as  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ .

First class. Verbs pure, that is whose characteristic is a vowel or diphthong, not admitting contraction.

I. Dion dissolved 1) the tyranny 2) of Dionysius. When the Indians first drank 3) wine, they fell immediately into a phrensy 4). It was not allowed 5) a Lacedæmonian to plunder 6) an enemy. Tissaphernes calumniously accused 7) Cyrus

I. 1)  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

2)  $\acute{\eta}$   $\tau\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ .

3) participle of 2nd

aorist of  $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , viz.  $\pi\acute{\iota}\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu$ .

4)  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$   $\beta\alpha\kappa\chi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

5)  $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$

$\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\nu$  with dative.

6)  $\sigma\kappa\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$  1st aor.

7)  $\delta\iota\alpha\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

to 8) his brother of 9) plotting 10) against him. Sparta was once violently 11) shaken 12) by 13) an earthquake 14). Pursue not 15) pleasures 16). Much 17) will be accomplished 18) by 19) posterity 20) which we are incapable 21) of doing 22). Children lament 23) the death of 24) their parents. Jupiter, when he shook his head 25), rejected petitions 26); when he inclined his head forward 27), he assented to them 28). By the command of 29) Jupiter, Orestes avenged 30) the murder 31) of Agamemnon. Antisthenes struck 32) Diogenes upon 33) the head; but he said, Strike, if thou wilt 34), I will not go away 35). When 36) Solon gave 37) the Athenians laws, they ceased 38) to observe 39) those of Draco. Of those who at Athens administered public concerns 40), many proved 41) dishonest 42) towards 43) the multitude 44). Have ye already heard, O youths, of 45) the poems 46) of Homer? A short time usually dissolves 47) the intimacies 48) of the wicked 49).

II. Those of the Lacedæmonians who distinguished themselves 1) in every respect 2) were honourably buried 3). Achilles dragged 4) the corpse 5) of Hector thrice round 6)

- 8) *πρός*. 9) *ὡς* with the optative. 10) *ἐπιβουλεύειν*. 11) *δενῶς*.  
 12) *σειεῖν*. 13) *ὑπό*. 14) *σεισμός*. 15) *διηρῶν*, with *μή*  
 which must always be used with the imperative. 16) *ἡ ἡδονή*.  
 17) "Many things." 18) *ἀνύειν* singular with the neut. plur.  
 19) *διὰ* with gen. 20) *ὁ ἐπιγιγνώμενος*. 21) *ἀδύνατος*. 22) *ποιεῖν*.  
 23) *κλαίω*. 24) *ἀποθάνων*. 25) *ἀναγνύειν* part. 1st aor.  
 26) *ἀπαγορεύειν*. 27) *καταγνύειν*. 28) *κατέφη*. 29) *κελεύειν*  
 part. aor. with *πρός* followed by a gen. 30) *τίεσθαι*. 31) *ὁ φόνος*.  
 32) *παίειν*. 33) *κατά*. 34) *βούλει*. 35) *οὐκ ἄπειμι*, the  
 present of this verb having a future sense. 36) *ἐπεῖ*. 37) *ἐγραψε*  
 with dat. 38) *παύεσθαι* middle; the verb signifying in the active *to*  
*make to cease*. 39) *χρῶμενοι* with dat. 40) *πολιτεύεσθαι* perf.  
 part. with the article which answers to the English "he who," "those who."  
 41) *ἐγένοντο*. 42) *κακός, ἡ, ὄν*. 43) *περί* with accus. 44) *ὁ δῆμος*.  
 45) *περί* with gen. 46) *τὸ ἔπος*. 47) *διαλύειν*. usually is expressed by  
 the aorist. 48) *ἡ συνῆθεια*. 49) *φάλλος, η, ον*. Begin with the accus.

- II. 1) *ἀριστεύειν* part. aor. with the article and genitive. 2) *τελέως*.  
 3) *ἐθάφθησαν*. 4) *ἐλκύειν*. 5) *ὁ νέκυσ*. 6) *περί* with accus.

the walls of Troy. Heraclitus wept [over] 7) every thing in his whole life. Cyrus marched 8) against many nations and subdued 9) them. When he encountered dangers along with 10) his friends, he often spent with them the whole day 11), without food or drink 12). They report 13) a saying of Cyrus, that 14) the work of a good king and a good shepherd 15) was similar 16).

III. Jupiter produced 1) Minerva from his head. Nicias the painter was so intent upon his work 2) that 3) he often asked the slaves whether 4) he had washed himself 5) and breakfasted 6). The two sons of Xenophon, Gryllus and Diodorus, were educated 7) in Sparta. The Athenians in the plague sprinkled 8) their lanes 9) with wine, as Toxaris advised 10), and this put a stop 11) to the plague. I am persuaded 12) that nothing so pleasant can happen 13) to any man as to hear 14) his own praise. Pherecydes boasted 15) to have sacrificed 16) to none of the gods, and yet to have lived 17) not less happily than those who had offered hecatombs. For this idle talking 18) the god at Delos was enraged 19) against him, and he suffered in expiation 20) a very severe punishment.

Second class. Verbs whose characteristic is  $\beta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\phi$ ,  
 $\pi\pi$ . (P.)

I. If 1), for the moment 2), thou concealest thyself 3) thou

- 
- |                                |   |                        |   |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 7) κλαίειν. fut. κλάουσιν.     | 8) στρατεύειν part. aor. in consequence of which and will be omitted. | 9) κατεστρέψατο.       | 10) συγχινδυνεύειν with dative, part. pres.                       |
| 11) διημερεύειν.               | 12) άσιτος και άποτος.  | 13) άπομνημονεύειν.    | 14) ώς with optative of λέγειν, as relating the words of another. |
| 15) νομίζω.                    | 16) παραπλήσιος, ον είναι.  | III. 1) φύειν.         | 2) φιλόπονος, ον.   |
| 3) άστε with inf.              | 4) εί.  | 5) λούεσθαι perf.      | 6) άριστά.  |
| 7) παιδεύω plusquamperf. pass. | 8) συμβουλεύειν.  | 9) ραίνω, aor. έρράνα. | 10) ή στενωπός.   |
| 11) παύειν.                    | 12) πιστεύειν perf. act.  | 13) άπαντά.            | 14) ακροάσθαι with gen.   |
| 15) σεμνύνεσθαι επί with dat.  | 16) θύειν.  | 17) βεβιωκέναι.        | 18) ή κουφολογία.   |
| 19) μηνίειν with dat.          | 20) εκτίειν.  | I. 1) είάν with subj   | 2) παραυτίκα.   |
| 3) κρύπτειν 1st aor.           |   |                        |   |

wilt afterwards 4) be seen 5). The earthquake in Sparta was so 6) violent that 7) only 8) five houses 9) remained 10) of 11) the whole city. No mortal has disclosed 12) the secret of the Deity 13), and no 14) one will disclose [it]. Aspasia sent 15) many presents to her father Hermotimus. Antigone, when she was burying 16) her brother Polynices, was discovered 17) by the sentinels 18). Unrighteous 19) gain 20) brings 21) great punishment 22) as a retribution. Andromache lamented 23) Astyanax her son, who had been hurled down 24) from the lofty 25) walls.

II. Zeuxis painted 1) Helen. Mercenaries 2), it is probable 3), will always in ill-fortune 4) desert 5) their ranks 6). The Deity, who sees 7) and hears every thing, will reward 8) good and evil. Evil report 9) often does 10) great 11) injury to men. The Argo did not touch 12) the Cyanean rocks 13). Thucydides wrote a history of 14) the Peloponnesian war. Men seldom 15) saw 16) Atalanta; for she glanced 17) like 18) lightning, and then hid herself 19) in the woods 20). Value more 21) to leave 22) a good reputation to your children, than great wealth. The suspicious man 23) runs in every

4) ὕστερον. 5) ὄρεῖν (future ὀφείσθαι. future pass. ἐφθήσεται. 6) οὕτως. 7) ὥστε with infin. 8) μόνος, η, ον. 9) ἡ οἰκία. 10) ἀπολείπειν pass. 11) ἐκ. 12) ἀποκαλύπτειν 1st aor. 13) "that

which is concealed," article and part. of ἀποκρύπτειν, "by God," ὑπὸ with gen. The preposition and its case come between the article and participle.

14) οὐδέ. 15) ἀποπέμπειν. 16) θάπτω. 17) ἐφωράθη.

18) ὁ φύλαξ, ακος. 19) πονηρός, ἄ, ὄν. 20) τὸ κίρδος plur.

21) ἀμείβεσθαι 1st aor. mid. "to bring as a retribution." 22) ἡζυμία.

23) κλαίειν. 24) ῥίπτειν part. aor. 25) ὄρθιος.

II. 1) γράφειν. 2) ὁ μισθοφόρος. 3) ὡς ἔοικε. 4) ἀτυχία.

5) ἀπολείπειν middle voice. 6) ἡ τάξις. 7) participle βλέπειν.

8) ἀμείβειν. 9) ἡ δόξα. 10) βλάπτειν 1st aor. with acc. 11) πλείστα.

12) ἄπτεισθαι with gen. 13) ἡ πέτρα. 14) συγγράφειν with acc.

15) σπανίως. 16) ἑώρων. 17) ἐκλάμπειν. 18) δίκην with genit.

and after the substantive. 19) ἀποκρύπτεσθαι. 20) ὁ θυμός.

21) περὶ πλείονος ποιοῦ. 22) καταλείπειν 2d aor. 23) ὁ ἄπιστος.

direction 24) to examine 25) every thing. A well- 26) educated 27) child is a pleasure 28) to its parents. He fled 29) to 30) the enemy.

III. It was an ancient custom 1) to cover 2) a corpse with a handful 3) of earth. Admetus, king of the Thessalians, commanded 4) to lay him and his wife 5) in the same 6) grave 7). Euripides in his tragedies 8) frequently 9) blames 10) the Grecian manners. Those who were going to sacrifice 11) used to crown 12) their heads with garlands 13). Reverence 14) the laws of the Deity. Hercules undertook 15) a battle with Death on behalf of 16) Alcestis. Diomedes kept 17) horses which devoured human flesh 18). Socrates was seen 19) standing 20) in the theatre during 21) the whole of 22) the drama 23) which is called 24) The Clouds 25). The soul 26), when it has left 27) the body, will be immortal 28). Age 29) bows 30) men. One hand washes 31) the other. Men have suffered much injury 32) by inconsideration 33).

IV. It is said that Vulcan was lamed 1) in consequence of 2) the fall 3) when 4) he was thrown 5) from heaven by Jupiter. Jupiter placed 6) a vulture beside Prometheus,

24) περιτρέχειν πανταχοῦ. 25) ἐπισκέπτεσθαι part. fut. 26) εἶ.  
27) τρέφειν. 28) ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστί. 29) τρέπειν "he was turned."  
30) πρὸς with accus.

III. 1) νόμος "among the ancients." 2) καλύπτειν aor. 3) τὸ  
δράγμα dat. 4) ἐπισκήπτειν. 5) γυνή. 6) ὁ αὐτός.  
7) ὁ τάφος. 8) ἡ τραγωδία. 9) πολλάκις. 10) μέμφεσθαι.  
11) θύειν part. fut. 12) στέφειν. 13) στέφανος. 14) σέβεισθαι.  
15) συνάπτειν. 16) ἔνεκα with gen. 17) τρέφειν. 18) ἀνθρωποφάγος.  
19) βλέπειν. 20) ἐστίς. 21) παρὰ with acc. 22) ὅλος, η, ον.  
23) τὸ δῖαγμα. 24) ὀνομάζεσθαι. 25) αἱ Νεφέλαι. "was seen  
standing" will be at the end. 26) ἡ ψυχή. 27) ἀπολείπειν partic.  
28) ἀθάνατος, ον. 29) τὸ γῆρας. 30) κάμπτειν 1st aor.  
31) νίπτειν "hand washes hand." 32) "have been injured much,"  
βλάπτειν. 33) ἡ ἀϋουλία.

IV. 1) χαλρεύειν 1st aor. pass. 2) ἀπό. 3) τὸ πτώμα.  
4) ὁπότε. 5) ῥίπτειν aor. pass. 6) παρακατέστησε with dat.

which should every day 7) gnaw 8) his liver. Herodotus of Halicarnassus has written 9) the history of the wars of the Hellenes and the Persians. Antiochus commanded to engrave 10) nothing else than an elephant on 11) the trophy of the victory over the Gauls. As soon as the *athletæ* came into the course, they stripped themselves 12), anointed themselves 13), and rubbed themselves gently 14) with the hand. The *athletæ* at Athens came 15) [already] anointed 16) into the *palaestra* 17). Agesilaus having arrived when 18) the cold 19) was great, the soldiers kindled 20) a fire and anointed themselves. Socrates on his death-bed 21) said to his friends, Do not think that I am he who will soon be 22) stretched 23) out at 24) your feet. Titormos carried a huge stone as far as 25) six fathoms 26) and then threw it away; Milo of Crotona scarcely rolled 27) the stone. Stones, tiles 28), beams 29) thrown confusedly 30) together are good for nothing; but when they are put together 31), as in building 32), a house is produced, a possession of great value 33). Some youths with lighted 34) torches and masks 35) of the *Erinnyes* once waylaid 36) Socrates as he was returning home 37).

- 
- 7) ὀσημέραι. 8) κολάπτειν part. fut. 9) perf.  
 10) ἐγκολάπτειν aor. 11) ἐπί with dative. 12) ἀποδύεσθαι.  
 13) ἀλείφειν 1st aorist middle. 14) κατέψησαν from καταψῆν.  
 15) κατέσθησαν εἰς. 16) part. perf. pass. with reduplication.  
 17) ἡ παλαίστρα. 18) gen. abs. 19) τὸ ψῦχος. 20) ἐφάπτειν.  
 21) "dying." 22) κείσεται from κεῖσθαι. 23) ῥίπτειν perf. pass.  
 24) ἐν. 25) ἐπί with accus. 26) ὀργυιά. 27) κυλίνειν.  
 28) ἡ πλιγθός. 29) τὰ ξύλα. 30) ἀτάκτως. 31) συντιθέμενος,  
 gen. abs. 32) ἡ οἰκοδομία. 33) πολλοῦ ἀξίον. 34) part. perf. pass.  
 of ἄπτω. With is expressed by ἔχων, ὄντα, ὄν governing the accusative.  
 35) πρόσωπον. 36) ἐνελοχρήσαν with accus. 37) ἐπανιών, ὄντος,  
 to agree in case with the substantive. This expresses the whole English  
 phrase "as he was returning home."

## SECT. 18.

Third class. Verbs whose characteristic is γ, κ, χ, κτ, σσ, ζ. (K.)

I. Do 1) nothing 2) dishonourable 3). If 4) thou actest justly 5) thou wilt have 7) God as an ally 6). Dionysius the Second had a well- 8) secured 9) dominion. When some one struck 10) Diogenes with a beam 11), and said, Take care 12)! Diogenes struck 13) him with his stick 14), and said, Take care! The Romans ruled 15) almost 16) the whole world 17).

II. Perseus delivered 1) Andromeda from death. The Nymphs 2) taught 3) Daphnis the bucolic 4) song 5). The birds 6) have 7) their young 8) under 9) their wings 10). Helen enjoyed 11) the favour 12) of Venus. The exploits 13) of the Greeks are 14) deserving of admiration. Nothing 15) untrue 17) was ever 16) said by 18) Epaminondas. Not all 19) hope of my deliverance is vanished 20) from me. Œdipus uttered 21) curses 22) against 23) his children. Speak, O my friend, why 24) dost thou stand 25) agitated 26) and silent 27)?

I. 1) πράττειν. 2) μηδέν which precedes the verb. 3) αἰσ-  
 χρός, ἄ, ὄν. 4) participle pres. 5) δίκαιος, α, ον neuter plur.  
 6) ὁ σύμμαχος. 7) τυγχάνω fut. τεύξομαι with gen. θεός will take the  
 article and σύμμαχος be without it. 8) εὔ. 9) φράσσειν.  
 10) πρὸς "to some one striking (ἐνσείειν τινί τι) Diogenes with a beam, and  
 saying," &c. 11) ἡ δοκός accus. 12) φυλάσσειν 1st aor. middle.  
 13) πλήττω partic. aor. "striking him, he said." 14) ἡ βακτηρία dat.  
 15) ἄρχειν with genit. 16) ὀλίγον δεῖν. 17) ἡ γῆ.

II. 1) ἀπαλλάσσειν with genit. 2) ἡ νύμφη. 3) διδάσκειν  
 with double accus. 4) βουκολικός, ἡ, ὄν. 5) ἡ Μοῦσα. 6) ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις.  
 7) ἔχειν. 8) τὸ τέκνον. 9) ὑπό with dat. 10) τὸ πτερόν.  
 11) ἔχειν imperf. This verb is irregular in its augment, taking ει.  
 12) ἡ χάρις, ιτος. 13) πράττειν part. perf. neuter with article, with  
 dative of the agents, without preposition. 14) ἐστί. 15) οὐδέν.  
 16) οὐπάποτε. 17) ἀναλήθης, ες. 18) ὑπό with gen.  
 19) ἅπας, ασα, αν. 20) φεύγειν with accus. 21) φθέγγεσθαι.  
 22) ἡ ἀρά. 23) εἰς. 24) τί. 25) ἴστασαι. 26) ταράσσειν, part.  
 1st aor. pass. 27) "nothing" οὐδεν "saying" φθέγγεσθαι part. 1st aor. mid.



Nature 28) has prescribed 29) moderation 30) to men. Pythagoras commanded 31) his disciples to abstain 32) from beans 33). Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, received 35) Plato kindly 34). By 36) this philosopher he was instructed in many things 37).

III. Why hast thou moistened 1) thy cheeks 2) with 3) tears? Many Greeks took the side of 4) Philip of Macedon. Eurystheus imposed 5) twelve labours 6) on Hercules. Saturn inclosed 7) the giants in Tartarus. Diogenes was conducted 8) to 9) Philip as a spy 10). Mayest thou pass 11) thy life 12) agreeably 13)! Vice 14) promised Hercules that she would lead 15) him an easy and short way to happiness. The altars of Diana in the Tauric Chersonesus were stained 16) with human blood 17). Whosoever is about to be attacked 18) by two evils, let him 19), if possible 20), choose 21) the less. Men are accustomed too late 22) to bewail 23) their inconsideration 24). Even the obdurate 25) you may soften 26) by words. The misfortune of a friend will affect 27) us also. The sorrowful 28) are not relieved 29) by sleep. He who receives 30) suppliants does well.

28) ἡ φύσις. 29) τάττειν 1st aor. 30) τὸ μέτρον plur.  
 31) προστάττειν with dat. 32) ἀπέχεσθαι with gen. 33) ὁ κύαμος.  
 34) φιλοφρόνως. 35) δέχεσθαι. 36) παρὰ with genit.  
 37) πολλά. *In* is not expressed, διδάσκειν governing two accusatives in the active and retaining one in the passive.

III. 1) τέγγειν aor. 2) ἡ παρειά. 3) dative. 4) συν-  
 τάττεσθαι aor. pass. with dat. 5) ἐπιτάττειν with dat. 6) ὁ ἄθλος.  
 7) καθείργειν. 8) ἀνάγειν. 9) πρὸς with acc. 10) κατὰσκοπος.  
 11) ἄγειν. 12) ὁ βίοςτος. 13) ἡδέως. 14) ἡ κακία.  
 15) fut. 16) φοινίσσειν. 17) αἶμα ἀνθρώπων dative.  
 18) πλῆττειν part. fut. pass. with the article. 19) *let him* is expressed  
 by putting the verb in the imperative. 20) ἔστι. 21) ἐκλέγειν.  
 22) ὥς δὲ. 23) αἰμώζειν "are accustomed" is expressed by the 1st aor.  
 24) ἀφροσύνη. 25) ὁ σκληρυνόμενος. 26) μαλάττειν. *you may* is  
 expressed by the 2nd person sing. of the optative with ἄν which follows the  
 verb. 27) θίγесθαι with gen. 28) ἀνιάρως, ἄ, ἄν. 29) θίλγειν.  
 30) ὑποδέχεσθαι part. aor. 30) ἐκείτης.

IV. The priests sacrificed stained with blood 1), because they thought in this way to do something agreeable to the gods. Always beware 2) of doing that which excites 3) envy. Many say in respect to 4) poverty, they should not be afraid 5) if they could only earn 6) themselves bread 7). By many men nothing is done 8) in their whole life. When the most eminent persons in all Greece were assembled 9) at Olympia, Herodotus read 10) his history; and having been victorious he was not proclaimed 11) by one herald, but in every city from which 12) any one of the spectators 13) came. When Aristippus was questioned how Socrates had died 14), he answered, As I should wish 15) [to die]. Xerxes was killed in a most atrocious manner 16), being murdered 17) by night 18) on his bed by his son. Xerxes opened 19) the grave of Belus, and found the body of the king floating 20) in oil. When the Thebans at Coronea were about 21) a stadium distant 22) from the Spartans, they raised the war-cry 23) and ran forward. Philosophers speak loud 24), are dirty 25), bathe in cold water 26), and go unshod 27) in winter 28). Zoilus dared 29) to scourge 30) the statue of Homer, for which reason he was called Homer's scourge. It is [the mark] of a curious 31) man to prick up 32) his ears when 33) one passing

- IV. 1) αἰμάττειν perf. pass.      2) φυλάττεσθαι perf. with infin.  
 3) ἔχειν.      4) περί gen.      5) καταπλήττεσθαι 2d aor. pass. inf. with ἄν.  
 6) ἐκπορίζειν.      7) τὰ ἀλφίτα, literally meal.      8) perf. pass.  
 with dative and no preposition.      9) συλλέγειν perf. pass. gen. absol.  
 10) ἀνέγνω.      11) ἀνακηρύσσειν.      12) ὅθεν.      13) πανηγυριστής  
 a public exhibition of games being called πανήγυρις.      14) ἀπίθανε  
 "Aristippus being questioned—said."      15) εὔχεσθαι, aor. opt.  
 16) αἰσχίστα.      17) ἀποσφάττειν 2nd aor.      18) νύκτωρ, precedes  
 the verb.      19) ἀνυτίγειν. This verb is irregular.      20) κείμενος.  
 21) ὅσον.      22) ἀπέχειν with gen.      23) ἀλαλάζειν.      24) κράζειν perf.  
 25) αὐχμῆιν.      26) ψυχρολουτεῖν.      27) ἀνυπόδητος, ον.  
 28) gen. without prep.      29) ἐτόλμησε.      30) μαστίζειν aor.  
 31) πολυπράγμων, ον.      32) ἐφιστάναί.      33) εἰ with optat.

by 34) cracks his whip 35). The Assyrians are wont to puncture themselves 36), some upon 37) the wrists 38), some upon the neck 39). The Spartan women did not endure 40) to see 41) the smoke of the enemies' camp, when Epaminondas and the Thebans were before Sparta. The Thebans, on this expedition, endured much heat 42), cold, and watching 43). Cyrus drew off 44) the Euphrates from Babylon, by many trenches 45) which he had dug 46).

## SECT. 19.

Fourth class. Verbs whose characteristic is δ, τ, θ, ζ. (T.)

Some verbs in ζω form their tenses like those of the third class, others like the fourth: these must be learnt from the Grammar. Ἀσπάζω, βαστάζω, νυστάζω have both forms.

I. He who has been saved 1) is often unthankful 2). When 3) the horse of Darius neighed 4) first, the Persians saluted 5) him king. Seek not 6) through confidence in riches 7) to act 8) unjustly 9); for God will some time or other 10) punish 11) all injustice. It is pleasant 12) to finish 13) life in one's native 14) land. The Greeks themselves put their cities into the hands 15) of Philip of Macedon. At Thermopylæ

34) παριών τις. 35) μαστίζειν aor. 36) στιζέσθαι. 37) εἰς.  
 38) ὁ καρπός. 39) plural. 40) ἀνέχεσθαι. imp. ἡνεχόμην, 2nd  
 aor. ἡνεσχόμην. 41) partic. 42) τὸ θάλασσαν plur. 43) ἀγρυπνία.  
 44) ἐξοχτεύω. 45) ἡ τάφος. 46) ὀρύσσειν. The perfect is  
 usually ὀρώρουχα. plusq. perf. ὠρώρουν.

I. 1) σώζειν. 2) ἀχαριστος. 3) ἐπεὶ. 4) χρεμετίζειν "neighed  
 as the first." 5) ἀσπάζεσθαι. 6) μὴ πεῖρῶ. 7) "through confi-  
 dence," by perf. part. middle: or more properly, second perfect of πείθειν,  
 which takes a dat. without a prep. 8) ποιεῖν. 9) ἄδικος, οὐ neut. plur.  
 10) ποτέ enclitic to the verb. 11) κολάζειν. 12) τερπνός, ἢ, ὄν.  
 13) ἐκπαύειν. 14) πατρίδος. 15) ἐγχειρίζειν with dat.

some of the Spartans fought 16) with their naked 17) hands against 18) the armed 19) Persians. Kings were accustomed to administer justice 20), sitting 21) on 22) the throne 23).

II. Strato the Sidonian endeavoured 1) to surpass 5) all men in 2) luxury 3) and expense 4). Rome was built 6) by Romulus and Remus. Hipparchus first brought 7) the poems 8) of Homer to 9) Athens, and compelled 10) the Rhapsodists 11) to sing 12) them at 13) the Panathenæa. Never 14) despond 15) in misfortune 16). Pronounce 17) not 18) panegyrics 19) on 20) thyself. Ye have not laboured 21) in vain 22) in 23) learning 24); ye have accomplished 25) much, but ye must 26) accomplish still more. The Greeks destroyed 27) Troy in the 10th year. Phœbus foretold 28) to Laius that Œdipus would be 29) his murderer 30). Medea acted 31) inhumanly 32) in as much as she did not pity 33) her children, but killed 34) them.

III. The poets celebrated 1) in their verses 2) the best men, and encouraged many to 3) noble deeds. Homer sung the anger 4) of Achilles and the wanderings 5) of Ulysses. Let us 6)

16) ἀγωνίζεσθαι. 17) γυμνός, ἡ, ὅν. 18) πρὸς with accus.  
19) ἐπλίζειν part. perf. 20) δικάζειν. The aor. expresses the custom.  
21) καθέζεσθαι. 22) ἐπὶ. 23) ὁ θρόνος. The participle should close the sentence.

II. 1) σπεύδειν. 2) dative. 3) ἡ τρυφή. 4) ἡ πολυτέλεια.  
5) ὑπερβιάσθαι. 6) κτίζεσθαι aorist. 7) κομίζειν. 8) τὸ ἔπος.  
9) εἰς. 10) ἀναγκάζειν. 11) ὁ ῥαψωδός. 12) ᾄδειν. 13) ἐν.  
14) μηδέποτε. 15) ἀπελπίζειν, subj. 1st aor. 16) δυστυχεῖν. This begins the sentence.  
17) φράζειν, subj. 1st aor. 18) μή precedes.  
19) ἐγκώμιον. 20) ὑπὲρ with gen. 21) σπουδάζειν. 22) μάλιστα. οὐ precedes the verb.  
23) ἐπὶ with dat. 24) τὰ γράμματα.  
25) αὐτὸν. 26) χρή with inf. fut. 27) ἐκπέθειν.  
28) θεσπίζειν with accus. and infinit. 29) γενήσεσθαι. 30) ὁ φονεύς.  
31) ἐργάζεσθαι, augment in ει. 32) ἀνόσια. 33) οἰκτίζειν part.  
34) ἀποσφάττειν.

III. 1) ἄδειν. 2) ὧν ἡ dat. without prep. 3) προτρέπειν ἐπὶ with accus.  
4) ἡ μῆνις. 5) τὸ πλάνημα. 6) This is to be expressed by the

admire and not lament those who 7) have fallen 8) nobly 9) in battle for 10) their native country 11). The ancients thought 12) that the gods 13) were enraged 14) with men who were perfectly happy 15). The tyrant Tryzos commanded 16) his subjects 17) that no one 18) should speak to 19) another; they however eluded 20) this command 21), for they seized 22) the arms of the life-guards 23), and killed 24) him. Clinias, the Pythagorean, being enraged 25) tuned 26) his lyre 27), and played 28), saying, that 29) he was laying his anger asleep 30). It is said 31) that the Pythagoreans applied 32) themselves very much 33) to 34) medicine 35). Pausanias, favouring the Medes 36), was put to death 37) as a traitor 38) to his native country.

IV. Apollo snatched up 1) his arrows, and seating himself 2) near the roadstead 3), shot 4) the Greeks. Apollo was tried 5) for 6) the murder 7) of the Cyclops, and for that reason banished 8) from Olympus and sent to the earth. At another time 9) he made bricks 10) with Neptune through 11) poverty, and worked 12) at a wall, and did not even receive 13) his whole 14) wages. Themistocles and Aristides were at

subjunctive of the verbs, θαυμάζειν μηδὲ οἰκτεῖρουν. 7) article with part. The qualifying dependent words come between the article and participle.

8) τῆσιν ἡμέταις. 9) καλῶς. 10) ὑπὲρ with gen. 11) ἡ πατρίς.

12) νομίζειν. 13) ὁ δαίμων. 14) ὀργίζεσθαι with dat.

15) πανόλβιος, ον. 16) προστάττω with accus. before infin. 17) ὁ ἐπιχώριος, properly "natives." 18) μηδεὶς accus. 19) διαλέγεσθαι with dat.

20) σοφίζεσθαι. 21) τὸ πρῶτον γὰρ. 22) ἀρπάζειν. 23) ὁ δορυφόρος.

24) ἀπεικτεῖναι. 25) ὀργίζεσθαι. 26) ἀρμολύειν, middle voice.

27) ἡ κιθάρα. 28) κιθαρίζειν. 29) ὅτι. 30) κατευνάζειν.

31) λέγουσι with accus. and infin. 32) σπουδάζειν. 33) πάνυ σφόδρα.

34) περὶ with accus. 35) ἡ ἱατρικὴ τέχνη. 36) μηδίζειν.

37) ἀποκτεῖναι. The first aorist pass. is either ἀπεκτάθη or ἀπεκτάνθη.

38) προδότης with genitive.

IV. 1) ἀρπάζεσθαι. 2) καθίζειν. 3) τὸ ναύσταθμον. 4) κατα-

τοξεύειν. 5) διαλέξω. 6) ἐπὶ with dat. 7) ὁ θάνατος.

8) ἐξοστρακίζειν. 9) ἄλλοτε. 10) πλινθεύειν. 11) ὑπὸ with gen.

12) ὀργάζεσθαι with εἰς. 13) κομίζεισθαι. 14) ἐντελής, εἰς.

variance 15) even as boys 16). In the city of Syracuse wheat was stored up 17) to the amount of 18) a million 19) medimni 20). When Plato was going 21) to contend 22) for the prize with a tragedy, he heard 23) Socrates, and burnt 24) his poem. Onator published 25) a book which was inscribed 26) "Whether 27) the wise man will enrich himself" 28). Truth will care 29) little for beauty. Aristobulus thought to gratify 30) Alexander by 31) falsely ascribing 32) deeds of valour 33) to him. Demetrius, the Phalerean, administered the state 34) at Athens in a very distinguished manner 35), till 36) the jealousy of the Athenians drove him away 37).

V. The Messenians expelled 1) the Epicureans, and the Romans expelled Alcæus and Philistus, because they introduced 2) numerous and irrational 3) gratifications among the young men. The Trojans were publicly 4) celebrating a feast 5), when news came that the Greeks had departed 6). Diotimus, the Megarensian, wrote an encomium on 7) the Dioscuri, having been delivered by them from great danger. When the Clouds of Aristophanes was performed 8), the machinists 9) had made as exact a likeness as possible 10) of Socrates. Lysander first brought 11) money to Lacedæmon, and taught the Lacedæmonians to act contrary 12) to the

- 15) στασιάζεσθαι. 16) "being still boys." 17) θησαυρίζειν pluperf.  
 18) εἰς. 19) See p. 40. 20) ὁ μέδιμνος. 21) μέλλειν.  
 22) ἀγωνίζεσθαι περὶ fut. Attic in οὔμαι, εἶσθαι. 23) ἀκούω with genit.  
 24) φλέγειν. 25) ἐξέδωκε. 26) ἐπιγράφειν. 27) εἰ with indic. fut.  
 28) χρηματίζεσθαι fut. Att. 29) φροντίζεσθαι fut. Att. with περί.  
 30) χαρίζεσθαι fut. Att. 31) expressed by the participle. 32) ἐπιψεύδεσθαι dat. of the person.  
 33) ἡ ἀριστεία. 34) πολιτεύεσθαι.  
 35) ἐπιφανέστατα. 36) ἐστ' ἄν with indic. 37) ἐξωθεῖν. This verb is doubly augmented in the imperfect active and perf. pass. ἐώθουν, ἔωσμαι.

- V. 1) ἐξωθεῖν. 2) εἰσηγητὴν γίγνεσθαι ἡδονῶν. 3) ἀτοπος.  
 4) κοινῇ. 5) ἐορτάζειν, ἐώρταζον. 6) ἀπεληλυθέναι.  
 7) ἐγκωμιάζειν τινά. imperf. ἐνεκωμιάζον. 8) ἄγειν. 9) ὁ σκευοποιός.  
 10) "had represented (πλάττειν) Socrates as well as possible (ὅτι κάλλιστα) imitating" (ἐξεικάζω). 11) κομίζειν. 12) παρὰνομεῖν εἰς.

laws 13) of Lycurgus. The accusers of 14) Socrates had persuaded the Athenians that 15) he was worthy of death. The Mityleneans had committed 16) the sovereignty to Pittacus. Ephialtes, the son of Sophonides, accepted 17) no 18) present from 19) his friends: This, said he, will compel me either to sacrifice justice to favour 20), or to appear ungrateful. When the Athenians celebrated 21) the festival of Bacchus, the actors appeared 22) with 23) large shoes and ridiculous helmets, shouting very loud 24).

## SECT. 20.

Fifth class. Verbs whose characteristic is a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ, λλ, μν).

I. I have sent 1) thee this book 2) as a present. You will be most strongly incited 3) to deliberation 4) when 5) you can take a survey 6) of the evils 7) which [arise] from inconsideration 8). The Athenians killed the ambassadors 9) sent 10) by 11) Xerxes. The Egyptians did not remain 12) faithful to Cambyses. Behold 13) the meadow, which blooms 14) with 15) fresh 16) flowers. God is wont 17) to aid 18) those who suffer 19). If thou abstainest 20) from anger, thou wilt be a gainer 21); if thou wilt not 22), thou wilt be foolish 23).

- 13) τὸ πρόσταγμα. 14) οἱ γραψάμενοι with accus. 15) ὡς with opt.  
 16) ἐγχειρίζειν. 17) δέχασθαι. 18) οὐ before the verb.  
 19) παρὰ with gen. 20) χαρίζεσθαι (aorist) τὰ δίκαια. 21) ἐορτάζειν, with a dative of the name of the god. 22) παρῆλθον. 23) by the participle ἔχων. 24) μέγαλα.

- I. 1) ἀποστέλλω with dat. of person. 2) τὸ βιβλίον. 3) As *will* does not express a certainty but a probability, it is expressed by ἄν with the opt. παροξύνειν aor. pass. 4) βουλεύεσθαι. 5) εἰ with opt.  
 6) ἐπιθελεῖν 1st aorist. 7) ἡ συμφορὰ. 8) ἀεουλίᾳ. Which is expressed by the article. 9) ὁ προσευτής. 10) ἀποστέλλειν. 11) παρὰ.  
 12) παραμένειν. 13) ἰδί. 14) θάλλειν. 15) dat. without prep.  
 16) χλωρός, ἄ, ὄν. 17) φιλεῖ. 18) συγκάμνειν with dat.  
 19) κάμνειν 2nd aor. 20) participle of λήγειν which governs a genit.  
 21) κερδαίνειν. 22) θέλειν, εἰ requires μή. 23) μοιραίνειν.

II. It is neither 1) possible 2) to cover 3) fire with a garment 4), nor a wrong action 5) by [length of] time. Inquire 6) whom 7) others esteem 8) the best man, and choose 9) him [as] your counsellor 10). The Deity sometimes 12) imparts 11) good fortune to men, [as] a relief 13) from ill-fortune. Nothing appears 14) difficult to the bold 15). Anacharsis, the Scythian, remained 16) among the jesters 17) without laughing 18). The fable 19) has been circulated 20), that Danaus with his fifty daughters came to 21) Greece and founded 22) Argos. The pine 23) out of which the Argo was fashioned 24) was felled 25) in the wooded valleys 26) of Pelion.

III. Eubœa is stretched out 1) a long way 2). They said that Proteus fed 3) sea-calves 4). Tityos lay 5) in the infernal world 6) stretched out 7) upon the ground 8). Niobe, wasted 9) by immoderate sorrow 10), was changed 11) into a stone. The messages 12) of the gods were brought 13) by Mercury to mortals. Shall we bewail 14) the dead, or think them happy 15)?

IV. When 1) any one sacrifices, the gods feast 2), gaping 3)

II. 1) neither—nor οὐτε—οὔτε. 2) δυνατός, ἡ, όν. 3) περι-  
στέλλειν aor. 4) τὸ ἱμάτιον. 5) τὸ ἀμάρτημα. Place the words  
thus, “neither fire with a garment to cover is possible.” 6) ἔρεσθαι.  
7) ὅστις. 8) ἐγκρίνειν. 9) αἰρεῖσθαι. 10) σύμβουλος.  
11) νέμειν aor. 12) ἐνιότῃ. 13) ἀναψυχή with genit. 14) φαίνεσθαι.  
15) ὁ πολυῶν, ὦντος. 16) διαμένειν. 17) ὁ γελωτοποιός.  
18) ἀνέλαστος. 19) ὁ λόγος. 20) σπείρειν perf. 21) ἐς.  
22) οἰκίζειν. 23) ἡ πύκνη. 24) κατασκευάζειν.  
25) τέμνειν aor. 26) νάπη, a wooded valley.

III. 1) παρατείνειν perf. pass. 2) μακράν. 3) νέμειν.  
4) ἡ φῶκη. 5) ἔκειτο. 6) ἐν ἄδου an elliptical expression for ἐν  
δώματι ἄδου. 7) ἐκτείνειν part. perf. with ἐν. 8) τὸ πῆδον.  
9) τείρεσθαι. 10) ἡ ἄγαν λύπη. 11) μετέβαλε. 12) τὸ ἀγγέλημα.  
13) ἀγγέλλειν aor. pass. 14) στένειν fut. 15) εὐδαιμονίζειν  
fut. 2nd or Attic future.

IV. 1) ἕαν with subj. 2) εὐοχεῖσθαι. 3) ἐπιχαίνειν perf. part. with dat.



for the steam. Silver, when it is melted 4), shows 5) its whole 6) splendour 7). Theseus cleared 8) the road to Athens from robbers 9). Adorn 10) thy soul 11) with good dispositions 12). Time often injures 13) the most beautiful statues. The fruit of wisdom will never perish 14). Zoilus was in appearance as follows 15); his beard hung down 16), his head was shaven 17) close 18), and his garment did not reach to his knee 19). Plato, the son of Ariston, was about 20) to go off 21) to the army when Socrates persuaded him to pursue 22) philosophy. Whenever 23) Pericles was about to appear 24) in the assembly, he used to wish that he might say nothing which 25) might enrage 26) the people. Milo of Crotona wished 27) to make 28) trial of the strength of Titormus; but Titormus was very strong and conquered 29) Milo. He, lifting up 30) his hands, said, O Jupiter, you have not 31) begotten 32) us a second Hercules!

V. The island of Delos, which had previously been invisible 1), became visible 2). Cræsus sent 3) an embassy to Pindarus, requiring 4) that the Ephesians should submit themselves to him 5). The gods sent many signs to the Thebans, presignifying 6) to them their calamity. Aspasia sent to her father many and beautiful presents, and gradually rendered 7) him rich. The Satyrs are said to have had their name from

- 
- 4) ἔψιν. 5) ἀποφαίνειν aor. 6) πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν. 7) ἡ αἴγλη.  
 8) καθαίρειν. 9) κακοῦργος. 10) περιστέλλειν aor. 11) ψυχῇ.  
 12) τὸ νόημα. 13) λυμαίνεσθαι aor. which expresses "often."  
 14) φθείρειν indic. fut. pass. 15) ἦν τοιοῦτος with accus. 16) καθεῖτο  
 from καθιέναι. 17) κείρειν pluperf. pass. 18) ἐν γαστρί. 19) "was  
 above his knee" accus. 20) μέλλειν. imperfect ἐμελλον or ἤμελλον.  
 21) ἀποδημεῖν aor. 22) ἐπιθυμῆσαι with gen. 23) ὁσάκις.  
 24) παρίεναι. 25) ὄπερ. 26) ἐκτραχύνειν. 27) βούλεσθαι.  
 28) λαοεῖν from λαμβάνειν. 29) ἐκράτησε from κρατεῖν with gen.  
 30) ἀνατείνειν. 31) μή which begins the sentence. 32) σπείρειν.

- V. 1) ἀφανίζειν part. perf. pass. 2) διαφαίνειν 2d aor. pass.  
 3) ἀποστέλλειν. 4) ἀξιοῦν from ἀξιοῦν. 5) ὑπ' αὐτῷ γένεσθαι.  
 6) προσημαίνειν. 7) ὑποφαίνειν aor. gradually is expressed by the prep.

grinning 8). Some say that Cratevas killed 9) Archelaus, king of Macedon, because he had given the youth's mistress 10) to another. It is unnecessary to inquire whether 11) the world will some time or other be destroyed 12). Theopompus says that Dionysius the Second had injured his eyes 13) by 14) intemperate drinking 15), so that 16) he saw dimly 17). The soothsayers told Neleus, the son of Codrus, that his army must 18) be purified by an expiation 19). The dried 20) dates are the sweetest. Anaxagoras said, it is difficult to amass 21) money, and still more difficult to keep watch over it 22). The Egyptians dried 23) their dead bodies, and made 24) them their guests 25) and boon companions 26). When the meal of the ancients was finished 27), they made a libation of 28) wine to the gods, holding out 29) a full patera 30). Bacchus showed himself 31) a great god to those who despised 32) him. In a storm it is pleasant to sailors when a port has shown itself 33).

## SECT. 21.

## CONTRACTED VERBS.

No separate rules are given in Matthiæ's Grammars for the contraction of Verbs. The general rules ap-

- 
- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 8) <i>σαίρειν</i> inf. perf. with neuter article.   | 9) <i>ἀποκτείνω</i> .                  | 10) <i>ἡ ἐρωμένη</i> .                            |
| 11) <i>εἰ</i> .   | 12) <i>διαφθείρειν</i> 2d fut. pass.   | 13) 2d aor. pass. "was injured [as to] his eyes." |
|   | 14) <i>ὑπό</i> .                       | 15) <i>ἀκρατοποσία</i> .                          |
| 16) <i>ὥς</i> with inf.   | 17) <i>ἀμυδρόν</i> .                   | 18) <i>δεῖν</i> .                                 |
|   | 19) "purified by an expiation"         | 20) <i>ξηραίνειν</i> perf.                        |
| <i>καθαίρειν</i> inf. 1st aor. pass.  |  | 21) <i>συναγείρειν</i> 1st aor. middle.           |
| pass. <i>ἐξήραμμαι</i> .  |  | 22) <i>φυλακὴν αὐτοῖς περιθεῖναι</i> .            |
| 23) 1st aor. denoting a custom.   | 24) 1st aor. mid.                      |   |
| 25) <i>σύνδειπνος</i> .   | 26) <i>συμπότης</i> .                  | 27) pluperf. pass. 3rd pers. sing.                |
| <i>δειπνῆν</i> followed by the dative, like the construction of the passive impers. in Latin. | 28) <i>σπένδειν</i> , <i>ἔσπεισα</i> . | 29) <i>προτείνειν</i> .                           |
| 30) <i>Φιάλη</i> .  |  |   |
| 31) 2nd aor. passive, followed by a nominative.   | 32) <i>ὁ καταφρονῶν</i> with genitive. |   |
| 33) perf. pass. of <i>φαίνειν</i> . <i>πέφασμαι</i> , <i>πέφανσαι</i> , <i>πέφανται</i> .     |  |   |

plicable to all contractions will be found, Larger Grammar § 45—56.

Verbs in *άω*.

## Rost § 77.

I. Let us live 1) not as we wish 2) but 3) as we can 4). The fool 5) laughs 6) even though 7) there be nothing laughable 8). Right 10) ought 9) always to prevail 11), but in most cases 12) injustice 13) conquers 14). Reverence 15) the Deity 16). Many love riches unduly 17). It is said that those who are bitten 18) by mad 19) dogs themselves become mad. Salmoneus ventured 20) to thunder against 21) Jupiter. Others after 22) us will possess 23) these fields.

II. Do 2) not 1) every thing to which 3) you feel an inclination 4). I do not understand 5) you in this 6); endeavour 7) to ask a question 8) more intelligibly 9). Diogenes said that Socrates himself was luxurious 10), for he wore 11) thin-soled shoes 12). Smindyrides, a Sybarite, was so 13) luxurious that 14) he slept 15) on 16) rose-leaves 17). Time advances 18) in a ceaseless 19) stream 20). One 21) man 22) does not see 23) every thing. We do not see the future 24). Wise counsel 25) often surpasses 26) the work of many hands. The Greeks conquered the Persians in 27) many battles both by sea and

---

I. 1) ζῆν subj.	2) ἐθέλειν.	3) ἀλλά.	4) δύναμαι.
5) ὁ μῶρος.	6) γελᾷν.	7) καὶ μή subj.	8) γελοῖος, α, ον.
9) εἶδει.	10) τὸ δίκαιον.	11) ἐπικρατεῖν.	12) πλειστάκις.
13) τὸ ἀδίκον.	14) νικᾷν.	15) τιμᾷν.	16) τὸ δαιμόνιον.
17) παρακκίρω.	18) ὁ δηχθεῖς.	19) λυσσᾷν part.	
20) τοιμαῖν imperf.	21) ἀντιῑρονταῖν aor. with dative.	22) μετὰ	
with accus.	23) κτᾶσθαι paulopost future.		
II. 1) μή.	2) ὁρᾷν.	3) ἐφ' ὅ.	4) ὁρμαῖν aor.
5) μανθάνειν.	6) "this of you" σοῦ ταῦτα.	7) πειραῖσθαι.	
8) ἐρωτᾷν.	9) σαφής, ἐς neut.	10) τρυφᾷν aor.	11) χρησθαι perf. with dat.
12) αἱ βλαῦται.	13) οὕτως.	14) ὥστε with inf.	
15) κοιμᾶσθαι aor. pass.	16) ἐπί with gen.	17) τὰ φύλλα	
τῶν ῥόδων.	18) φοιτᾷν.	19) ἀκατάσχετος, ον.	20) τὸ βέλυμα.
21) εἶς.	22) ἀνῆρ.	23) ὁρᾷν.	24) τὸ μέλλον.
25) τὸ βούλεμα.	26) νικᾷν aor.	27) dat. without prepos.	

land 28). Man acts improperly 29) when he is overpowered 30) by his desires 31). My friend will be silent 32) where it is necessary 33). The author of this noble deed 34) shall not be ingloriously 35) suppressed 36). The rich always long for 37) more.

III. Manes, a slave of Diogenes, wandering 1) to Delphi was torn in pieces 2) by dogs: it is also said of Euripides that he was torn in pieces in Macedonia by mad dogs. Gorgias, the Leontine, lived to a great age 3). Ulysses wandered about 4) a long time 5) before 6) he reached 7) his native country. Cræsus thought that he was happy 8), because he possessed 9) many treasures. Apollo gave very obscure 11) oracles 10), on which account 12) he was called Loxias. Even the best men are sometimes overpowered 13) by their passions 14). Many cities are said to have been founded 15) by those who wandered about after the Trojan war. One of twins 16) had died 17); a person meeting 18) the living one 19), asked 20), Is it you or your-brother that died? Philip conquered the Greeks at Chæroneæ, and yet 21) he did not become insolent 22). He commanded a slave 23) to cry out 24) thrice every morning "that 25) he was a man."

IV. Every other stadium 1) is less formidable 2) to him who has conquered in the Olympic games 3). Aristippus said

- 
- 28) καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. 29) ἀμαρτάνειν. 30) νικᾶν  
part. aor. 31) ὁ πόθος. 32) σιγᾶν mid. 33) ἄ δεῖ.  
34) "he who has performed [part. aor. of πράσσω] this nobly." 35) ἀκ-  
λεῶς. 36) σιγᾶν. 37) ἐρᾶν with genit.

- III. 1) ἀλᾶσθαι. 2) διασπᾶσθαι which has the short α in conjugation.  
3) εὖ μάλα γηρᾶν. 4) πλανᾶσθαι. 5) πολὺν χρόνον.  
6) πρὶν with infin. 7) ἀφικέσθαι. 8) εὐδαιμονεῖν.  
9) κτᾶσθαι perf. 10) to give oracles χρᾶν which takes η in conjugation.  
11) αἰνιγματώδης, ες. 12) διότι. 13) ἡττᾶσθαι. 14) ἐπιθυμία.  
15) κτίζειν. 16) διδυμοὶ ἀδελφοί. 17) τελευτᾶν.  
18) ἀπαντᾶν with dat. 19) ζῆν participle with art. 20) ἐρωτᾶν.  
21) ὅμως δέ. 22) πρὸς ὕψος τρέπεσθαι. 23) ὁ παῖς.  
24) ἐκβοᾶν aor. 25) ὅτι.

- IV. 1) τὸ στάδιον. 2) φοβερός, ἄ, ὄν. 3) τὰ Ὀλυμπία νικᾶν

that the wise man will neither envy 4) nor fall in love 5). You may often see 6) the good unfortunate, but never unhappy. The Mitylenæans had threatened 7) [as] a punishment for their revolted 8) allies, that their children should not be instructed in 9) learning. Diogenes had a strong desire 10) to hear Antisthenes 11). Antiochus, surnamed 12) Epiphanes, had an intemperate 13) thirst for 14) wine. Many 15) [exploits] of Alexander belong 16) to fortune, which loved 17) him greatly. Some one reproached 18) Agesilaus, that he 19) acted in a more juvenile manner than suited his age 20). When an old 21) house is about 22) to fall in 23), the mice perceive it first. Eneas took 24) his father, who was extremely 25) old 26), upon 27) his shoulders, and carried him out of the flames of Troy. Perdicas perceived 28) too late 29) that he had been deceived 30) by Ptolemy, when 31) he was no longer able 32) to pursue him. Demetrius Poliorcetes spent 33) little upon his army, and most upon his own 34) intemperate pleasure 35). Let not every one who has seen 36) a great city think that he has seen Corinth. Many men go 37) to the theatre and seat themselves in order 38) to be seen 39). The Lacedæmonians all lived 40) in a similar manner, for which reason they did not covet 41) riches for the sake of 42) good-

accus. without prep. see Matthiä, § 417. obs. 2.

4) φθονεῖν.

5) ἐρεῖσθαι inf. fut. pass.

6) ὀρεῖν optat. with αὖ 2nd pers. sing.

7) ἐπαρεῖν.

8) οἱ ἀφιστάμενοι.

9) γράμματα μὴ μανθάνειν sing.

10) δεῖξν which takes η instead of α.

11) genit.

12) κληθεῖς

from καλεῖν.

13) ἀκρατῶς with verb.

14) genit.

15) neut.

plur. followed by the article.

16) ἐστὶ with gen.

17) ἀγαπᾶν.

18) αἰτιασθαι with accus.

19) ὡς with partic.

20) νεανικώτερα τῆς

ἡλικίας ἐπιχειροῦν (gen. οὗτος).

21) part. of γηρεῖν.

22) μέλλειν.

23) κατολισθαίνειν.

24) ἀναθήμενος part. of ἀνατιθέναι.

25) πάνυ

σφόδρα.

26) part. perf.

27) dat. without preposition.

28) ἔμαθιν.

29) ὅψι.

30) ἀπατεῖν aor. part. nom.

31) ἡνίκα.

32) ἐχριν.

33) δαπανᾶν εἰς imperf.

34) αὐτοῦ.

35) ἀκολασία the article

before αὐτοῦ.

36) ὀρεῖν, ἐώραν, ἐώρακα.

37) φοιτᾶν.

38) ὥστε.

39) ὀφθῆναι which serves as the aorist passive of ὀρεῖν.

40) δαιτᾶσθαι.

ἐδιητώμην or διητώμην.

41) ὀρέγεσθαι with gen.

42) εὖνεκα.

living 43). On the contrary, among the Athenians, even the slaves were often luxurious 44), and lived magnificently 45). Admetus lived 46), having escaped 47) his destiny 48). Virtue still lives, though 49) a man should die 50). Tantalus was hungry 51) and thirsty, even though he saw fruits and water before him. If 52) any one sees 53) what is good, but does not use 54) it, he does wrong 55).

## SECT. 22.

Verbs in *έω*.

I. He who does no injustice 1) needs 2) no 3) law. Thou wilt live best, if thou rulest 4) thy own heart. Nothing 5) is more noble than to be able 6) to endure 7) one who reviles 8); for the reviler reviles himself 9), if the [person] reviled does not 10) take it to himself 11). We think with reason 12) that nature is stronger than a law. Time might fail 13) us if we were to recount 14) all the exploits of Alexander: I have already related 15) to thee much that he did 16). Those who undertook 16) something impracticable 17) were said to carry water 18) in the vessel 19) of the Danaides. Gelon subjugated 20) all Sicily to himself, when he had beaten 21) the Carthaginians at Himera. When the Athenians had sub-

- 43) *ήδυνπάθεια*. 44) *τροφᾶν*. 45) *μεγαλοπρεπῶς*. 46) *ζῆν*.  
 imp. *ἔζων*, *ἔζης*, *ἔζη*. 47) *παρελθῶν* from *παρέρχεσθαι*. 48) *ή*  
*πεπερωμένη* i. e. *μοῖρα*. 49) *κᾶν*. 50) *θάνη*. 51) *πεινῆν*. like  
*ζῆν*, 46. 52) *ὅταν* subj. 53) *ἴδῃ*. 54) *χρῆσθαι*. 55) *ἀμαρτάνειν*.  
 I. 1) *μηδέν ἀδικεῖν* partic. with art. 2) *δεῖσθαι* with genit. 3) *οὐδεῖς*,  
*εἰμῖα*, *έν*. 4) *κρατεῖν* with genit. 5) *οὐδέν*. 6) *δύνασθαι*.  
 7) *φέρειν*. 8) *λοιδορεῖν*. 9) middle voice. 10) *μή* after the hypo-  
 thetical particle. 11) *προσποιεῖσθαι*. 12) *ὀρθῶς ἡγείσθαι* with accus.  
 and infin. 13) *ἐπιλείπειν* with accus. optat. with *ᾶν*. 14) *καταριθ-*  
*μείσθαι* opt. aor. 15) *διηγείσθαι*. 16) *πράττειν*. 17) *ἀμύχανος, ον*  
 the accus. must come between the article and part. 18) *ύδροφορεῖν* aor.  
 19) *ὁ πίθος*. 20) *ποιεῖσθαι ὑπό* with accus. 21) participle.

duced the Chalcidians, they divided the land in lots 22) and put the prisoners 23) in chains 24).

II. We should do good 1) not only 2) to friends but also to foes. I will call him only happy 3) who 4) has ended his course 5) happily. All Greece bore witness 6) that Leonidas acted bravely 7). If 8) any man is unfortunate 9), his friends leave him. It is often a pleasure 10) to the unfortunate to weep. Give aid 11), according to your power 12), to a friend who is in perplexity 13). Serve 14), if it be possible, those who need aid 15), and bear calamity with 16) them. I have often warned 17) thee, and thou hast set me at nought 18). The Sybarites did not allow 19) artists who made a noise to reside 20) in their town. The Agrigentines built their houses 21) splendidly 22), and feasted 23) in the same way 24); Plato therefore said 25), The Agrigentines build as if they were going to live 26) for ever, and eat as if they were always going to die 27). The gods exclude not from their care 28) even those who are impious 29) and act atrociously 30). He must needs 31) neglect the one thing 32), who too eagerly 33) strives after 34)

22) κατακληρουχεῖν. 23) ὁ αἰχμαλώτης. 24) δεῖν (put in chains), δῆσα, ἐδῆσα, δεδεκα, δεδεμαι, ἐδέθη. Dissyllables in *έω* are not usually contracted, unless when the contraction produces *ει*,—πλέω, πλείς, πλείομεν, πλέη. but δοῦμαι is sometimes found for δέομαι.

II. 1) εὐεργετεῖν τινα aor. 2) μόνος, η, ον. 3) εὐλογεῖν. 4) ὅστις. 5) τελευτᾷ perf. 6) μαρτυρεῖν with accus. and inf. 7) ἀνδραγαθεῖν. 8) εἰαν which requires a subj. 9) δυστυχεῖν. 10) τερπνός, ή, όν. 11) βοηθεῖν with dat. 12) ἐφ' ὅσον δύνασθαι. 13) ἀπορεῖν. 14) ὠφελεῖν with accus. 15) βοήθεια. 16) συμπονεῖν with dat. 17) νοθετεῖν. 18) καταφρονεῖν with gen. 19) ἔα. 20) ἐπιδημεῖν. *in* is expressed by the dative without a prepos. 21) οἰκοδομεῖν. 22) πολυτελῶς. 23) δειπνεῖν. 24) ὁμοίως. 25) The Greeks usually introduce a quotation of the words of another by *ὅτι*. 26) ὡς βιωσόμενος. 27) τεθνηξόμενος. 28) ἀμελεῖν with gen. 29) ἀσχεεῖν with article. 30) ἀνόσιος, ον. The neuter plur. is here used as an adv. with ποιεῖν. 31) ἀνάγκη with accus. and inf. 32) θάτερον (τὸ ἕτερον). 33) ἐκτενῶς. 34) ὁρμαῖν (1st

the other 35). Accustom yourselves 36) to need 37) little. Troy was besieged 38) ten years by the Greeks, and then destroyed 39). Faithful slaves condole 40) when they see their masters grieve 41). Parents endure 42) many troubles 43) for 44) their children; a good child will therefore never grieve 45) his parents. Let every citizen attend to 46) this, how 47) he may best adorn 48) his native land.

III. Socrates was not sick 1) when most of the Athenians were sick. When 2) Phrynichus on one occasion at Athens had composed 3) in a tragedy 4) beautiful and warlike choruses 5), he so 6) charmed 7) the audience 8) that 9) they immediately 10) chose 11) him general 12). There is no one who 13) has acquired glory 14) by seeking 15) to live at ease; but a man must 16) labour 17). Demosthenes lay awake 18) the whole night, thinking 19) what he was going 20) to say 21) to the people. He who thinks he does no 22) wrong, because he is not reckoned 23) among the bad, is in error 24); for not only he who does injustice 25) is bad, but also he who meditates 26) to do injustice. All just men hate 27) falsehood 28). Plato, displeased 29) because Diogenes would not attend 30) to him, called him a dog. A Lacedæmonian, when he went into a foreign country 31), left 32) his son in charge 33)

aor. pass.) ἐπί with accus. 35) θάτερον. 36) ἐθίζεσθαι. 37) δεῖσθαι  
with genit. 1st aor. pass. 38) πολιορκεῖν. 39) πορθεῖν.

40) συμπενθεῖν. 41) πενθεῖν. 42) μοχθεῖν. 43) πόνος.

44) ἔνεκα with gen. 45) λυπεῖν. 46) ἐννοεῖν with accus.

47) πῶς ἄν with subj. 48) κοσμεῖν aor.

III. 1) νοσεῖν aor. 2) ἐπεὶ. 3) ἐκπονεῖν. 4) τραγωδία.

5) μέλος lyric poetry. 6) οὕτως ἄρα. 7) κτᾶσθαι. 8) τὸ θεᾶτρον.

9) ὥστε with infin. 10) παραχρῆμα. 11) ἐλίσθαι. 12) στρατηγός.

13) οὐκ ἔστιν, ὅστις. 14) εὐκλεία. 15) ζητεῖν part. 16) χρή.

17) πονεῖν. 18) ἀγρυπνεῖν. 19) φροντίζεῖν. 20) μέλλειν.

21) ἐρεῖν as future of λέγω. 22) μή with inf. 23) προσαριθμεῖν

with dat. 24) σφάλλεσθαι. 25) aor. part. 26) ἐννοεῖν.

27) μισεῖν. 28) τὸ ψεῦδος. 29) ἀγανακτεῖν. 30) προσέχειν

with dat. 31) ἀποδημεῖν. 32) ἀπολείπειν. 33) μελεδωνός to be



of his house: on his return 34) he perceived 35) that he had increased 36) his property 37), and said that gods and men had been unjustly treated by him. A good ruler takes care 38) of the health 39) and safety 40) of his subjects 41).

IV. Most persons are displeased 1) when they are neglected 2). Diana took it ill 3), and grieved much, because she was not introduced 4) by Oineus to the feast. First in heaven dwell the Hours, who keep the gates 5). Anacharsis did not recognize 6) his countryman 7) Toxaris in Athens, because he was clad in the Grecian fashion 8), his beard shorn 9), without a girdle 10), without armour 11), so much was he transformed 12) by time. Socrates did not neglect his body 13), nor praise those who did neglect it. Flatterers often do not attain their object 14): for those who are praised by 15) them hate them so much the more, [and] with good reason 16). Lucian had a strong desire 17) of education 18), and therefore would not follow 19) the trade of his father, who was a statuary 20). The battle of Coronea was very fierce 21): the Thebans serrying 22) their shields, thrust 23), fought, slew, fell 24): at last, however, they retreated 25). Strato, the Sidonian, was the rival of 26) Nicocles the Cyprian. The painters represented 27) Timotheus, the general of the Athenians, sleeping under a tent, and Fortune hovering 28) over his head

---

placed in apposition. 34) ἐπανελθών. 35) κατανοεῖν followed by accus. and part. 36) πλείω ποιεῖν. 37) ἡ οὐσία. 38) προνοεῖν with gen. 39) ἡ ὑγίεια. 40) ἡ σωτηρία. 41) ὁ ἀρχόμενος.

IV. 1) ἀγανακτεῖν with part. 2) ἀμειβεῖν part. 3) μεμψιμοιεῖν. 4) παρελήφθη. λαμβάνω irreg. 5) πυλαρεῖν. 6) ἔγνω from γιγνώσκω. 7) ὁ ὁμοεθνής. 8) Ἑλληνιστί. 9) ὑποξυρεῖν perf. "as to his beard" acc. without prep. 10) ἄζωστος. 11) ἀσίδηρος, εν. 12) μεταποιεῖν. 13) gen. 14) οὐ τυγχάνουσιν ὧν ἐφίεται. 15) πρὸς with gen. 16) "doing rightly" ὀρθῶς ποιεῖν. 17) ἐπιθυμεῖν with gen. 18) ἡ παιδεία. 19) ἀσκεῖν. 20) λιθοξόος. 21) ἰσχυρός. 22) συμβαλόντες τὰς ἀσπίδας. 23) ὠθεῖν, ἐώθουν, here the middle. 24) ἀποθνήσκειν. 25) ἀποχωρεῖν. 26) διαφιλοτιμείσθαι πρὸς with accus. 27) ποιεῖν. 28) ἀπαιωρεῖσθαι.

drew cities into a net 29); for Timotheus was very fortunate 30). Hippomachus, the flute-player, said to his scholar, "Thou hast played 31) ill, for the multitude 32) applaud thee." Aristotle annoyed 33) Plato, and caused 34) him to retire 35) from his place and philosophize in his own 36) garden. Demetrius Poliorcetes disputed the prize of 37) beauty with many. How often does a man buy 38) some useless thing for 39) a talent which would have been very useful to another? Alexander was often outrageous in his intoxication 40), and did things, which when he grew sober 41) he greatly regretted 42). Meleager was unfortunate 43), not by his own fault. The dead crossed 44) Acheron upon a small bark. Voyagers 45) trust their happiness and their life to a single wave.

## SECT. 23.

Verbs in *ὦω*.

I. Philip made all the Greeks slaves 1), acting against right and law 2). The Ephori at Sparta punished 3) the citizens who acted against the laws 4). Fortune has raised 5) many who were in misfortune 6). We will pardon 7) the man, who when he has done wrong 8) rectifies 9) his error 10). The Athenians were delivered 11) from their tyrants by Harmodius and Aristogiton. When 12) Philip was maimed 13) in

- 
- 29) ὁ κύριος. 30) εὐτυχεῖν, ἡτύχησα. 31) αὐλεῖν. 32) οἱ πολλοί.  
 33) ἐνοχλεῖν, ἡνώχλουν, ἡνώχληκα. 34) ποιεῖν with accus. and infin.  
 35) παρὰχωρεῖν. 36) ἐαυτοῦ. 37) ἀμφοισβητεῖν περὶ, ἡμφεσβήτουν.  
 38) ὠνεῖσθαι 1st aor. ἐωνούμην, ἐώνημαι, ἐωνήσάμην. 39) gen.  
 40) to be outrageous in intoxication παραινεῖν, ἐπαρηνόων, πεπαρῶννηκα.  
 41) ἀποκραίπαλᾶν. 42) μεταμελεῖ μοι I regret or repent of; the thing repented of is in the genitive.  
 43) δυστυχεῖν. ἐδυστύχησα.  
 44) πλεῖν πέρα. Of the contraction of dissyllables in *έω*, see I. 24. 45) participle with article.

- I. 1) δουλοῦν middle voice. 2) "doing (δράν) unjust (ἐκδικος) and unlawful things" (παράνομος). 3) ζημιοῦν. 4) See No. 2.  
 5) ὀρθοῦν, ἡνώρθουν, ἡνώρθωσα. 6) κακῶς πράττειν. 7) συγγινώσκειν with dat. 8) ἀμαρτάν. 9) κατορθοῦν. 10) ἡ ἀμαρτία.  
 11) ἐλευθερώω with gen. 12) ὅτε. 13) πηροῦν.

the leg 14) in a battle, the flatterer 15) Cleisophus also went away 16) limping 17) in company with the king. Who will dispute 18) that Alcestis was the best of wives? Flee the unjust, before 19) they do mischief 20) in any respect 21). Agamemnon was going 22) to offer 23) his daughter to Diana. Œdipus put out his own eyes 24), abhorring 25) his transgression 26). The Persians welcomed 27) their king with presents. The stronger 28) make slaves of the weaker. Æetes nailed 29) the fleece of the golden ram to 30) an oak 31) in the grove 32) of Mars. Jupiter struck 33) Capaneus with lightning, as he was mounting 34) the walls of Thebes.

II. Lycurgus, wounded 1) in 2) the eye by a young man, did not punish him, but educated 3) him. Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, struck 4) coins 5) of lead 6) and gilded 7) them. A luxurious life 8) and cowardly 9) effeminacy 10) would not 11) exalt 12) a state. Good citizens are wont to share 13) the grief 14) of a good prince. We will admire 15) him who has always lived 16) a just and pious 17) life. Even bad men and robbers are softened 18) when they have 19) good superintendents 20). Among the Persians, those who contradicted 21) the king were scourged 22). Say that only which

14) τὸ σκέλος accus. without preposition.

15) ὁ παράσιτος after the proper name.

17) σκάζειν.

16) "to go away in company with" συνεξοδεύειν τινα.

19) πρίν with infin.

18) ἐναντιοῦσθαι with accus. and infin. with μή.

23) καθοσιοῦν future.

24) ἐξομματοῦν ἐκύτον.

22) μέλλειν.

26) τὸ ἔργον ἀνόσιον.

27) δεξιόσθαι.

25) στυγεῖν.

29) καθηλοῦν.

30) περί with gen.

31) ἡ δρυς.

32) τὸ ἄλσος.

33) "to kill with lightning" κεραυνοῦν.

34) ἀναεαίνω partic. pres.

II. 1) πηροῦν part. aor.

2) accus. without prep.

3) παιδεύειν.

4) κόπτειν.

5) τὸ νόμισμα.

6) μολύβδινος, τ. ον.

7) χρυσοῦν.

8) ὁ αἰών.

9) κακός, ἡ, όν.

10) ἀνανδρία.

11) οὐκ ἄν with opt. aor.

12) ὀρθοῦν.

13) κοινοῦσθαι with gen. of the thing and dative of the person.

14) τὸ πένθος.

15) ζηλοῦν.

16) βιβύσθαι.

17) ὁσίως. These adverbs should precede the participle and follow the article.

18) ἡμεροῦν.

19) λαεών, οὔσα, όν.

20) ἐπι-

μελητής.

21) ἀντειπεῖν with dat.

22) μαστιγοῦν imperf.

thou hast accurately examined 23). The Eginetæ were honoured 24) in the Persian war 25) with the prize of valour 26). It is [the part] of wise men not to be enraged with 27) the Deity even 28) in misfortune 29). The Athenians obtained by lot 30) many lands 31) of the conquered 32) cities. The Greeks celebrated 33) the festival of Bacchus 34) crowned 35) with ivy 36). Numa Pompilius is said by historians 37) to have lived above 38) eighty years. The Massagetæ proved 39) their valour in the war against 40) Cyrus.

III. Uranus, the first who 1) reigned 2) over the whole world, begat 3) the hundred-handed giants 4). Jupiter commanded Vulcan to nail 5) Prometheus to Mount Caucasus. Hiero lived with 6) his brothers, loving 8) them greatly 7) and beloved 9) by them. When Anaxagoras saw the tomb of Mausolus, he said, "It is the image 10) of a fortune 11) turned into stone" 12). How great is the multitude of evils which obscure 13) human life. It is gold which enslaves 14) the minds of men. Socrates said that Archelaus had spent 15) four hundred minæ upon his palace, having hired 16) Zeuxis of Heraclea to 17) paint 18) it, but spent nothing upon himself. Meton, the astronomer, feigned himself mad 19), and did many things to 20) encourage 21) the belief 22) of his malady. When the Athenians had subdued 23) the Chalcidians,

- 23) ἀκριβοῦν. 24) ἀξιοῦν with gen. 25) τὰ Περσικά.  
 26) τὸ ἀριστεῖον dat. 27) θυμοῦν perf. pass with dat. 28) καί.  
 29) ἐν δεινοῖς. 30) κληροῦν. 31) ἡ γῆ. 32) αἰρεθείς, εἶσα, ἐν.  
 33) ἐορτάζειν, ἐώρταζον. 34) τὰ Διονυσιακά. 35) στεφανοῦσθαι part.  
 aor. pass. 36) ὁ κισσός dat. preceding the participle. 37) ἱστορεῖται.  
 38) ὑπέρ with accus. 39) δηλοῦν. 40) πρός with accus.  
 I. 1) in Greek "who first." 2) δυναστεύειν with gen. 3) τεκνοῦν.  
 4) οἱ Ἑκατόγχοιρες. 5) προσηλοῦν with dat. of the thing to which.  
 6) συμμοῖον τινι. 7) σφόδρα. 8) ἀγαπᾶν aor. 9) φιλεῖν.  
 10) ἐδῶλον. 11) οὐσία. 12) λιθοῦν genitive fem. 13) ἀμαυροῦν.  
 14) δουλοῦν. 15) ἀναλαῦν. 16) μισθοῦν. 17) ἵνα with opt.  
 18) καταγράφειν. 19) ὑποκρίνεσθαι μανίαν. 20) βουλόμενος.  
 21) πιστοῦν aor. mid. 22) ἡ δόξα with gen. 23) κρατεῖν part. with gen.

they divided a part of the land in lots 24), and let the rest on hire 25). Philip observed 26) very few compacts 27), and made many nations his slaves 28). Among 29) drunkards 30) [you may] reckon 31) Amasis the Egyptian, if Herodotus is sufficient 32) to prove it 33). Plato did not choose 34) to leave the Academy, which was an unhealthy 35) spot. Alexander was willing to give up to Phocion four cities, that 36) he might receive the revenues 37) from them 38). The story prevails 39), that the Byzantines let 40) their houses to strangers who were staying in the city 41), and dwelt 42) themselves in public-houses 43): this they did through love of drinking 44). Aristides, the [son] of Lysimachus, conducted many things successfully 45) for the Greeks in war, and in peace practised justice.

## SECT. 24.

Verbs in *άω* and *έω*,

which do not change the characteristic vowel in the Future and derivative tenses.

Rost § 77. obs. 2. a and b.

I. The active man 1) does not pass 2) his time in idleness 3). I shall not complete 4) that which has been enjoined 5) me. I believe that you will praise 6) what I have effected. The wise man ridicules 7) the things deemed good by the people 8)

- 
- |                        |                    |                          |                 |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 24) καταψκληρουχείν.   | 25) μισθοῦν.       | 26) φυλάττειν.           | 27) ἡ ὁμολογία. |
| 28) middle voice.      | 29) μετά with gen. | 30) φιλοπότης.           | 31) τίθει.      |
| 32) ἰκανός, ἡ, όν.     | 33) τεκμηριῶν aor. | 34) ἀξιοῦν.              |                 |
| 35) νοσερός, ἡ, όν.    | 36) ἴνα.           | 37) καρποῦσθαι.          | 38) ἐκείθεν.    |
| 39) ἔχουσιν.           | 40) ἐπιμισθοῦν.    | 41) ἐνέπιθμεῖν τῇ πόλει. |                 |
| 42) ἐνοικεῖν with dat. | 43) τὸ καπηλεῖον.  | 44) φιλοποσία.           |                 |
| 45) καταρθεῖν.         |                    |                          |                 |

- |                     |                         |                           |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. 1) ὁ ἐνεργός.    | 2) διατελεῖν aor.       | 3) ῥαθυμεῖν               |
| participle present. | 4) ἀποτελεῖν.           | 5) προσητάσσειν with dat. |
| 6) ἐπαίνειν.        | 7) καταγελᾶν τινας aor. | 8) δημοσίᾳ.               |

—honour and gold. Would that 9) thou couldst heal 10) my malady! The blood of Polyphemus boiled 11) when Galatea laughed at him. The poet Panareus passed his whole life without sickness 12). In 13) time you will perhaps approve 15) my mode of action 14). I think 16) that you will praise my preparation 17). Uncorrupted 18) men blush 19) when they see evil deeds. Æsculapius healed 20) even deadly 21) wounds 22).

II. It is easy to exhort 1) another, but it is not easy oneself 2) to do better than others. Even very morose 3) men laughed when they read 4) the histories of the Sybarites. Dionysius the Elder invited 5) to supper two youths who had uttered 6) reproachful words 7) about 8) him, during 9) a banquet 10). Till this time 11) no one has assisted 12) the unfortunate. Prometheus suffered the full measure of 13) his sentence 14). The Minyades tore in pieces 15) the son of Leucippe, who was still very tender and youthful 16). The Cyclops Polyphemus threw 17) two of the companions 18) of Ulysses into the boiling 19) kettle. Alcmena summoned 20) the soothsayer 21) Tiresias; and he declared that it was decreed by fate 22), that Hercules should dwell in Olympus after he had finished 23) his twelve labours.

III. There is no one so dejected 1) as 2) not to laugh when he beholds the absurdity 3) of those things which happen 4).

- |                                      |                        |                 |                   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 9) εἶθε.                             | 10) ἀκείσθαι opt. aor. | 11) ζεῖν aor.   | 12) ἄνοσος, ον.   |
| 13) dat. with art. but without prep. |                        | 14) τρόπος.     | 15) αἰνεῖν.       |
| 16) οἶμαι.                           | 17) παρασκευή.         | 18) ἄκακος, ον. | 19) αἰδέσθαι fut. |
| 20) ἀκείσθαι.                        | 21) καίριος, ον.       | 22) τὸ τραῦμα.  |                   |

- |   |                           |                     |               |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| II. 1) παραινεῖν aor.                       | 2) accus.                 | 3) χαλεπός, ἡ, όν.  |               |
| 4) ἀναλέγεσθαι.                             | 5) καλεῖν aor. ἐπί accus. | 6) λέγειν aor.      |               |
| 7) τὸ βλάσφημον.                            | 8) περί with gen.         | 9) παρά with accus. |               |
| 10) ὁ πότος.                                | 11) μέχρι τοῦ νῦν.        | 12) ἀρκεῖν aor.     | 13) ἐκτελεῖν. |
| 14) ἡ καταδίκη.                             | 15) διασπᾶν.              | 16) νεκρός, ἁ, όν.  | 17) ἐνέβαλε.  |
| 18) ὁ ἐταῖρος.                              | 19) ζεῖν aor.             | 20) καλεῖν aor.     | 21) ὁ μάστιξ. |
| 22) πεπρωμένον εἶναι with accus. and infin. | 23) ἐκτελεῖν.             |                     |               |

- |                      |                           |                |         |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------|
| III. 1) κατηφής, ἑς. | 2) ὅστις with fut. indic. | 3) τὸ γελοῖον. | 4) δρᾶν |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------|

The gods feasted 5) among the Æthiopians six days successively 6). In former times men feasted 7) and drank 8) along with the gods. Most men think that he whom 9) eminent men 12) praise 10), is not praised without reason 11); and for this reason they also will praise him. Most men will praise 13) thee if thou art rich and actest foolishly; but the more sagacious will laugh 14) when they behold the incongruity 15) of thy actions. Protogenes, the painter, finished 16) Jalysus, painting uninterruptedly 17) for seven years. Satyrus the flute-player often heard 18) Aristo the philosopher, being charmed 19) with his discourses 20). When Artaxerxes had killed his elder son Darius, the younger also drew 21) the scimitar 22) and slew himself before 23) the palace. Epaminondas demanded of the people to kill him; but the judges were scrupulous 24), and dismissed 25) him. Galato, the painter, represented Homer vomiting 26), and the other poets carrying away 27) that which he had vomited 28). Philip once gave a splendid entertainment 29), and invited 30) also 31) Menecrates, who called himself through 32) madness, Jupiter. Philip caused him to be treated with incense 33) while the rest feasted; the madman 34) grew hungry, and perceived that he was a man 35). Apollo is said to have flayed 36) Marsyas who contended 37) with him for [the prize of] music, and

- 
- 5) ἐστιᾶσθαι augmented in εἰ. 6) ἐφῆξῃς. 7) συνεστιᾶσθαι.  
 8) συμπίνειν. "along with" is expressed by the preposition in composition.  
 9) ὅστις ἂν with subjunctive of aor. "that not without reason is praised whomsoever eminent men praise." 10) ἐπαινεῖν. 11) μὴ ἂν ἀλόγως.  
 12) οἱ προὔχοντες. 13) ἐπαινεῖν fut. middle. 14) γελάω fut. middle; for γελάσω is rare. 15) ἀνάγκη, ον. 16) ἐκτελεῖν.  
 17) διατελεῖν γράφω. 18) ἀκροᾶσθαι with genit. 19) κληῖσθαι.  
 20) τὰ λεγόμενα. 21) σπᾶσθαι. 22) ἡ ἀκινάκη. 23) πρό with gen.  
 24) αἰδεῖσθαι part. aor. pass. the following and will be omitted. 25) ἄφῃ-  
 καν from ἀφίναί. 26) ἐμῆν. 27) ἀρῦεσθαι to carry away in a vessel.  
 28) part. perf. ἐμήμεκα, ἐμημέκειν. 29) μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἐστιᾶν.  
 30) καλεῖν. 31) and—also καὶ δὴ καί. 32) ὑπό with genit.  
 33) cause to be treated, &c. θυμιᾶσθαι. 34) ὁ παραφρονῶν, ὄντος.  
 35) ἥσθετο ἀνθρώπος ὧν. 36) ἐκδέρειν. 37) εἰρίζειν περί with gen. of

hung 38) up his skin 39) in a cavern, from which 40) came the sources of a stream which was called the Marsyas. Men laboured willingly 41) under Cyrus, and made acquisitions without apprehension 42); for no one concealed from 43) Cyrus what he had acquired. Hermes transported 44) Io, the daughter of Inachus, to Egypt, Jupiter having commanded it.

## SECT. 25.

Verbs in *έω* which form the Future in *εϋ*.

Rost § 77. obs. 2. b.

I. The Argonauts sailed 1) to Colchis. The garlands which we wove 2) in the meadows breathed a sweet fragrance 3). Words streamed 4) more sweet than honey from the mouth of Ulysses: for the muse poured 5) sweet nectar into 6) his mouth. The Argonauts sailed past 7) the Thermodon and Caucasus, and came 8) to 9) the river Phasis. Regulus sailed back 10) to the Carthaginians, though 11) he knew the tortures 12) which awaited 13) him there. Alcibiades sailed with 14) his troops to Caria; but Thrasyllus sailed with the rest of the army back 15) to Athens. Iphicrates sailed to Cephallenia and levied 16) much money.

II. Strangers when they had finished their voyage 1) and landed 2), were never ridiculed by the Athenians on account of 3) their attire 4). Dionysius sailed against 5) the Thurians; but the north-wind which blew contrary 6) to them

---

the thing and dative of the person. 38) *κρεμάων* aor. 39) *τὸ δέσμα.*  
 40) *ὄθεν.* 41) *ἡδέως.* 42) *κταῖσθαι θαρβυλάως.* 43) *κρύπτειν τινά τι.* 44) *περᾶν.*  
 I. 1) *πλεῖν.* 2) *πλέκειν.* 3) *πνεῖν ἡδέως.* 4) *ρεῖν.*  
 5) *χεῖν.* 6) *κατά* with gen. 7) *παραπλεῖν* with dat. 8) *ἦλθον.*  
 9) *ἐπί* with accus. 10) *ἀναπλεῖν.* 11) *καίπερ εἰδώς.* 12) *αἰκία.*  
 13) *μένειν* part. 14) *μετά* with gen. 15) *καταπλεῖν.*  
 16) *πράσσειν.*

II. 1) *καταπλεῖν* part. perf. 2) *ἐκβαίνειν.* 3) *ἐπί* with dat.  
 4) *ἡ σκευή.* 5) *ἐπιπλεῖν* with dat. 6) *ἀντιπνεῖν* with dat.



shattered 7) the vessels and destroyed 8) the fleet. In consequence of this 9), the Thuriens sacrificed to the north-wind. Generals and soldiers sailed to 10) [join] Cyrus, not for the sake of money, but because they loved him. Phaon was a ferryman 11), who willingly 12) received Venus when she wished to cross 13); for which 14) she gave 15) him remarkable beauty. The hero at Temese compelled Euthymus, the Locran, to give up all his booty. Hence the proverb has been diffused 16), “that 17) the hero at Temese will come,” when any one who has demanded anything, is found to owe more 18). Some say the Etesian winds 19) are the cause 20) that the Nile swells 21); but the Etesian winds often do not blow, yet the Nile swells. Herodotus sailed to Tyre in Phœnicia, wishing to learn something exact 22) about Hercules.

## SECT. 26.

## Verbs in μι.

Matthiæ L. Gr. § 202—214. S. Gr. § 125—131. Rost § 78—80.

## Verbs in ημι, root έω.

I. The confused person 1) turns every thing upside-down 2); putting what is above 3), below 4). Agamemnon put 5) the greater part of the spoil 6) on board 7) the ships. Juno made 8) the life of Hercules very laborious 9). Cræsus, king of the Lydians, dedicated 10) many offerings 11) in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Solon gave 12) the Athenians ex-

- 
- |                               |                    |                   |                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 7) συντρίβειν.                | 8) ἀφανίζειν.      | 9) ἐκ δὴ τούτων.  | 10) πρὸς with acc.   |
| 11) πορθμεύς.                 | 12) ἀσμένεω.       | 13) διαπλεῖν aor. | 14) ἀνθ' ὧν.         |
| 15) ἔδωκε.                    | 16) βεῖν aor. act. | 17) ὅτε.          | 18) ὅταν τις ἀπαιτῶν |
| τι μᾶλλον προσοφείλων εὐρεθῇ. | 19) οἱ Ἑτησίαι.    | 20) αἵτιον εἶναι. |                      |
| 21) πληθύνειν.                | 22) σαφές τι.      |                   |                      |

- |                   |                    |                  |                 |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| I. 1) ὁ ἄκριτος.  | 2) μεταστρέφειν.   | 3) τὰ ἄνω.       | 4) κάτω.        |
| 5) τιθέναι.       | 6) τὸ σκῦλον plur. | 7) ἐπί with gen. | 8) τιθέναι aor. |
| 9) πολυπονος, ον. | 10) ἀνατιθέναι.    | 11) τὸ ἀνάθημα.  | 12) τιθέναι.    |

cellent laws. Misfortunes make 13) men prudent. I will deliver thee from 14) this groundless 15) fear. Our forefathers 16) have regulated 17) many things well. The father was accustomed, among the Greeks, to name 18) the child. We do wrong when we prefer 19) the agreeable to the useful. Apollo and Marsyas agreed 20) that 21) the victor 22) should treat 23) the vanquished as he chose 24). Prometheus suggested to 25) Deucalion to build 27) an ark 26) and put on board 28) what was necessary 29). Laius gave 30) Œdipus to a shepherd that he might expose 31) him. He exposed him on Cithæron, but Peribœa brought him up 32) having given him that name.

II. The Hyrcanians exposed 1) their dead to dogs, some of the Indians to vultures. When Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ 2), saw 3) an actor 4) who played 5) the Trojan [women] of Euripides, he was strongly moved 6) to pity 7). Settlers 8) at Athens paid 9) the alien-tax 10). Some of the Libyans cut off 11) the head of the deceased king, and deposit 12) it in a temple. The Chians collect 13) the bones of the dead, place 14) them in a vessel, and then throw 15) them into the sea. Daphnis met 16) Menalcas upon the hills, and asked him if he would contend 17) with him in song, and what he would stake 18) as a prize 19); and Daphnis staked a calf, and Menalcas a flute.

- 
- |  |                                   |                                 |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 13) τιθέναι.                             | 14) τιθέναι τινὰ ἐλεύθερόν τινος. | 15) κενός, ἡ, όν.               |
| 16) οἱ πρόγονοι.                         | 17) τιθέναι aor.                  | 18) "impose the name" with dat. |
| 19) προτιθέναι τί τινος aor. 2.          | 20) συντιθέναι aor. 2. middle.    | 21) ἵνα with subj.              |
| 22) ὁ νικήσας.                           | 23) διατιθέναι aor. 2.            | 24) ὅτι βούλεται.               |
| 25) ὑποτιθέναι with dat. aor. 2. middle. | 26) ἡ λάρναξ.                     |                                 |
| 27) τεκταίνειν aor. 1. middle.           | 28) ἐντιθέναι.                    | 29) ὁ ἐπιτήδειος.               |
| 30) ἔδωκε.                               | 31) ἐκτιθέναι aor. 2.             | 32) τρέφειν.                    |
- II. 1) ἐκτιθέναι aor. 2. middle.      2) ὁ Φεραῖος.      3) θεᾶσθαι.  
 4) τραγῳδός.      5) ὑποκρίνεσθαι.      6) διατιθέναι aor. 1. pass.  
 7) ὁ οἶκτος.      8) ὁ μέτοικος.      9) τιθέναι.      10) τὸ μετοίκιον.  
 11) ἀποκόπτειν.      12) ἀνατιθέναι.      13) ὁστολογεῖν.      14) ἐντιθέναι dat.  
 15) βάλλειν.      16) συναντᾶν.      17) διαγωνίζεσθαι with part. of ἄδειν.  
 18) κατατιθέναι.      19) τὸ ἄθλον.

III. Thou valuest not at all 1) my presents. Before the sea-fight at Salamis, most of the Athenians removed 2) their parents, children, and wives to Troezen. That city cannot escape ruin 3) in which 4) they enact 5) laws which favour the unjust. I could wish 6) never to make a friend an enemy. Prosperity sets before 7) men a costly 8) table,—moderation, one that suffices 9). The Lacedæmonians added 10) to their prayers “to be able even to suffer injustice” 11). To men alone has God given 12) hands. It will be well with thee in future 13), if 14) thou managest [placest] the present well. Teachers take care 15) that 16) the best models 17) should be set 18) before youth. Cænopides, the Chian, consecrated 19) a brazen tablet 20) at Olympia, inscribing on 21) it the celestial phænomena 22) for 23) fifty-eight years. It is not possible that he who bestows 24) too great care 25) on small and insignificant 26) things, should ever strive after 27) what is great. Those who worship rivers and make statues of them,—some represent them of human shape 28), others give 29) them the form of bulls.

## SECT. 27.

## Verbs in ημι, root άω.

I. Socrates had this habit: sometimes withdrawing 1) from his friends 2), he remained standing 3) where it happened to

- 
- III. 1) τιθέναι παρ' οὐδέν. 2) ὑπεκτιθέναι. 3) σώζεσθαι.  
 4) relat. with άν and subjunctive. 5) τιθέναι. 6) expressed by  
 άν with the optative of the following verb. 7) παρατιθέναι with dat.  
 8) πολυτελής, ές. 9) αὐτάρκης, ές. 10) προστιθέναι.  
 11) τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι δύνασθαι. 12) προστιθέναι. 13) εἰ σοὶ τὸ μέλλον εἴξει.  
 14) έάν with subj. 15) μηχανᾶσθαι. 16) ἵνα with subj.  
 17) παράδειγμα. 18) παρατιθέναι. 19) ἀνατιθέναι.  
 20) τὸ γραμματεῖον. 21) ἐγγράφειν. 22) ἡ ἀστρολογία.  
 23) εἰς. 24) κατατίθεσθαι part. the accusative between the article and  
 participle. 25) φρόντις. 26) οὐδενός ἄξιός. 27) σπουδάζειν  
 ὑπέρ τινος. 28) ἰδρύεσθαι ἀνθρωπόμορφος. 29) περιτιθέναι.

I. 1) ἀφίστάναι aor. 2. 2) οἱ συνόντες. 3) ιστάναι signifies to  
 place, and the future and first aor. active retain this meaning; but the perf.

be 4). We ought to bear lightly the chance that befalls 5). Do not abet 6) a bad thing. Philip erected 7) a trophy at Mantinea. No man, whether [neither] painter 8) or statuary 9), has represented 7) the Muses armed 10). In many [things] we find the sentiments 11) of the good and the bad different 12). He who is appointed 13) to command should not associate 14) with bad men: for his subjects will impute 15) to him the blame 16) of others' bad actions. The youth at Sparta rose up 17) yielding 18) their places, when an aged man wished to seat himself 19). Couldst thou venture 20) to do iniquity, if thou didst reflect 21) that the Deity sees every thing? Man can 22) not have every thing. Not he is good who does not evil, because he cannot 23), but he who does good when he is able to do evil. If we can we will assist all. Man can do good in all places, and at all times. We all wish to become rich, but we are not able.

II. If 1) I were to burn a thousand minæ of wood, how many minæ of smoke would there be 2)? Weigh 3) the ashes 4), and all the rest is smoke. Jupiter put an end to 5) the battle of Hercules and Mars with his lightning. Perseus rescued 6) Andromeda, having encountered 7) and slain the sea-monster 8). When Demetrius heard that 9) the Athenians had overturned 11) his statues 10), he said, "But they have not overturned the valour on account 12) of which they raised 13) them." To Cæsar, who commanded that the over-

---

pluperf. and second aor. active, and all the middle tenses, signify *to stand*. So the compounds.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 4) ὅπη ἂν τύχοι.                                | 5) παριστάναι part.             |
| 6) παρίστασθαι with dative.                     | 7) ἰστάναι.                     |
| 8) ὁ γραφεύς.                                   |                                 |
| 9) ὁ πλάστης.                                   | 10) ὀπλίζειν.                   |
| 11) ἡ διάνοια.                                  | 12) partic. perf. of διίσταται. |
| 13) καθιστάναι aor. εἰς τι perf.                | 14) χρῆσθαι with dat.           |
| 15) ἀνατιθέναι with dat.                        | 16) ἡ αἰτία.                    |
| 17) ἀνίστασθαι.                                 | 18) εἶκιν τῶν θάκων.            |
| 19) καθίζεσθαι.                                 | 20) τλῆναι opt. with ἂν.        |
| 21) λογιζέσθαι part.                            | 22) δύνασθαι.                   |
| 23) participle which expresses <i>because</i> . |                                 |

- I. 1) εἰ with optat. 2) γίγνοιτο ἂν. 3) ἰστάναι imp. aor. 1. 4) ἡ σποδός sing. 5) διίστάναι accus. 6) λύνειν 7) ὑφίστάναι aor. 2. 8) τὸ κῆτος. 9) ὅτι. 10) ἡ εἰκὼν. 11) καταστρέφειν. 12) διὰ with accus. 13) ἀνίστάναι.

thrown 14) statues 15) of Pompey should be set up 13) again, Cicero said, Thou hast raised statues 16) to Pompey and also to thyself. Virtue makes 17) many things practicable 18) which are impracticable 19) to others. Endeavour to improve 20) your temper 21). A sparrow 22) once flew 23) into the breast 24) of Xenocrates pursued by a hawk 25): he gladly 26) received the bird, and let it go free 27).

III. The Scythians, who omit 1) all other sacrifice, offer men as victims 2) to Diana. Rise 3) [from table] before intoxication. In the 3rd year of the Peloponnesian war, Lesbos revolted 4) from the Athenians. May the triad 5) of the Graces always attend 6) me! The saying of Archimedes is celebrated 7): "Give 8) me a resting place 9) and I will move the earth." The wife of Eubates, the Cyrenæan, erected a colossal 10) statue to her husband in Cyrene. The Greeks erected a very 11) lofty statue of Phryne at Delphi. The bronze horses of Cimon stood 12) at Athens, and were 13) as like as possible 14) to the real horses. Timotheus, the son of Conon, left 15) a costly banquet 16), and went to a simple 17) meal with 18) Plato at the Academy. Crates, the Theban, surrendered 19) his property to his fellow-citizens. How 20) absurdly 21), said Socrates, do the Athenians act, who appoint 22) the magistrates of the city by beans 23)! Themistocles is said to have increased 24) his property while he was at the head of public affairs 25).

- 
- 14) καταβάλλειν irreg. 15) στήλη. 16) ὁ ἀνδριᾶς. 17) καθιστάναι.  
 18) δυνατός, ἡ, ὄν. 19) ἀδύνατος, ὄν. 20) βελτίω καθιστάναι 1st aor.  
 21) διάνοια. 22) ὁ στρουθός. 23) καθίπτασθαι. 24) ὁ κόλπος.  
 25) ὁ ἱέραξ. 26) ἀσμένως. 27) ἐλευθεροῦν.

- III. 1) ἀφιέναι. 2) "to offer as victims" παρίσταναι. 3) ἀνίστασθαι.  
 4) ἀφιστάναι aor. 2. 5) ἡ τριάς. 6) παρίσταναι opt. aor. 2. with dat.  
 7) κλεινός. 8) δός. 9) "where (πῇ) I may stand," subj. aor. 2.  
 10) παμμέγιστος, η, ὄν. 11) εὖ μάλα. 12) perf.  
 13) by the participle. 14) ὅτι μάλιστα εἰκάζειν perf. pass. with dat.  
 15) ἀφιστάναι aor. 2. 16) ἐστίασις. 17) ἀφελής, ἑς. 18) genit.  
 19) ἀφιστάναι aor. 2. 20) ὤς. 21) μωρός, ἄ, ὄν. 22) καθίστασθαι.  
 23) ἀπὸ κυάμου. 24) πλείονα ποιεῖν. 25) προστῆναι τῶν κοινῶν.

## SECT. 28.

Verbs in *ωμι*.

I. Grant 1) favours 2), and accept 3) them. The good man is always improving 4) in virtue. A small favour granted at the right time is very great. Peleus gave Achilles to Chiron to 5) educate him. Would that 6) the gods would grant me some misfortune 7)! said the too fortunate 8) Polycrates. Give me, O friend, your right hand. When Polyphemus had sung 9) his misfortune, he was happier 10) than if some one had given him gold. Give me that violet 11). Many and noble deeds of Greeks and Romans have been handed down 12). I will endeavour 13) concisely 14) to show 15) thee how 16) thou mayest make most proficiency in the sciences. Pyrrhus restored 17) the prisoners 18) to Fabricius without 19) ransom 20): but 21) he did not accept the present, but 22) gave in return 23) an equal 24) number of prisoners.

II. The Muse granted to Anacreon to dispose 2) the minds 1) of men to mirth 3) and joy. Time 4) and place often give courage 5) to resist 6) the stronger. Prometheus gave fire to men. Such fear seized 7) those who were plotting against Darius, that 8) they threw themselves at his feet 9), and surrendered 10) themselves to him. Attica is said first

- I. 1) διδόναι. 2) ἡ χάρις. 3) λαμβάνειν. 4) ἐπιδιδόναι πρὸς τι.  
 5) "to" denoting "in order to" must be rendered by ἵνα, here with optative.  
 6) εἴθε with optat. 7) τὸ κακόν. 8) ὑπερβυδαίμων.  
 9) ἄδειν aor. 10) ῥῆον διάγειν. 11) τὸ ἴον. 12) παραδιδόναι  
 τῇ μνήμῃ. 13) πειρᾶσθαι. 14) συντόμως. 15) ὑποτίθεσθαι.  
 aor. 2. 16) δι' ὧν. 17) ἀποδιδόναι. 18) ὁ αἰχμαλώτος.  
 19) ἄνευ with genit. 20) λύτρον. 21) But must be expressed  
 here by δέ, to correspond with which μέν must be inserted after "prisoners."  
 22) "but" ἀλλά. 23) ἀντιδιδόναι. 24) ἴσος, η, ον.

- II. 1) ἡ ψυχὴ. 2) τρέπειν aor. 3) εὐφροσύνη. 4) ὁ καιρὸς  
 i. e. opportunity. 5) τὸ θράσος. 6) κατὰ with genit.  
 7) κατέχειν "Fear so seized" οὕτως. 8) ὥς with infin. 9) προσκυ-  
 νεῖν with accus. of the person. 10) παραδιδόναι aor. 2.

to have produced 11) the olive-tree 12) and the fig-tree 13). A vessel 14) full of 15) oil 16) was given to the athletæ who had conquered in 17) the Panathenæa. We should not lightly alter 18) the laws which our forefathers have handed down 19) to us. Camillus restored 20) to the inhabitants of Falerii the boys whom their teacher had brought 21) to him: admiring the rectitude 22) of Camillus, they surrendered themselves to him without fighting 23).

III. The elephants by their strength procured 1) the victory to Antiochus, over the Gauls. Friends should serve friends in calamity; for what need is there of friends when 2) the gods give prosperity 3)? Give to your friends even when 4) they do not ask 5). Before the destruction of Thebes by Alexander the lake of Onchestos gave 6) a terrific and prolonged 7) sound, which resembled 8) the bellowing 9) of a bull. Instead of Artaxerxes, who was murdered 10) by Bagoas, another was placed in the royal sepulchre 11). No man can give 12) another 13) what he has not himself. The Phœnicians are said to have communicated letters to the Greeks. The Corinthians are said to have murdered the children of Medea; for this reason they offer expiatory sacrifices 14) to them, as if 15) paying 16) a tribute 17). The seven [chiefs] against Thebes, offered Pronax their thanks, by establishing 19) games in his honour 18). All award 20) the first

- |                            |                |  |                 |
|----------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------|
| 11) ἀναδιδόναι.            | 12) ἡ ἐλαία.   | 13) ἡ συκὴ.  | 14) ὑδρία.      |
| 15) πλήρης, ες with genit. | 16) τὸ ἔλαιον. | 17) accus. without preposition. See Matthiæ § 417. Obs. a. | 18) κινεῖν.     |
| 20) ἀποδιδόναι.            | 21) προσάγειν. | 22) ἡ δικαιοσύνη.  | 23) ἀνευ μάχης. |

- III. 1) παραδιδόναι aor. 2. 2) ὅταν with subj. 3) εὖ δίδοναι.  
 4) participle. 5) ἀπαιτεῖν. 6) ἐκδιδόναι. 7) συνεχῆς, ἐς.  
 8) ἔφκει from εἴκειν with dat. 9) τὸ μύκημα plur. 10) ἀναιρεῖν  
 part. aor. 1. pass. 11) αἱ βασιλικαὶ θῆκαι. 12) optat. with ἄν.  
 13) ἕτερος. 14) ἐναγίζειν with dat. 15) οἷον. 16) ἀποδιδόναι.  
 17) ὁ δασμός. 18) ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 19) τιθέναι part. 20) δίδοναι.

place 21) in poetry to Homer: every one places 22) himself second after 23) him. It is said of 24) Homer, that being too poor to 25) portion out 26) his daughter, he gave her the Cypria 27). The death of Atalanta was decreed 28), but she was not abandoned 29) by fortune. Pythagoras being asked what was the noblest thing given 30) by 31) God to man, replied, "To speak truth 32) and do good 33)." Slaves were put 34) into a mill to grind 35), which was a very hard task. Great, O youths, would be 36) the joy of your parents, if 37) you should daily 38) improve 39) in wisdom and virtue. We should best improve 40) in wisdom, if we took pains 41) to become acquainted with 42) ourselves.

## SECT. 29.

## Verbs in μι.

I. The Athenians did not suppress 1) their anger 2) against 3) the Chalcidians. Erichthonius first yoked 4) horses. Time shows 5) the baseness 6) of men. Sorrow is closely connected 7) with joy. Practise 8) the worship of the gods 9) as 10) our ancestors have introduced 11) it. Neither his brother nor his son went into 12) the house to Dionysius

- 21) τὰ πρῶτα. 22) τάττειν. 23) gen. 24) περί with genit.  
 25) ἀπορεῖν part. with infin. 26) ἐκδιδόναι. 27) τὰ Κύπρια, an  
 epic poem attributed to Homer. 28) καταψηφίζειν. 29) προδι-  
 δόναι. A crasis of the last letter of the preposition with the augment takes  
 place. 30) "what noblest [thing] had been given." 31) ἐκ.  
 32) τὸ ἀληθεύειν. 33) τὸ ἐνεργετεῖν. 34) "were given" with dat.  
 35) ἀλεῖν infin. 36) εἷν ἄν. 37) εἰ with optat. 38) καθ'  
 ἑκάστην ἡμέραν. 39) ἐπιδιδόναι πρὸς with accus. 40) ἄν with opt.  
 41) ἐπιτηδεύω part. pres. followed by ὅπως with subj. 42) γινώσκω  
 irregular.

- I. 1) σέεννύναι imp. 2) ὁ θυμός. 3) κατά with gen.  
 4) ζευγνύναι. 5) δεικνύναι. 6) ἡ κακότης. 7) παραπηγνύναι  
 with dat. 8) ποιῆσθαι. 9) τὰ περὶ τοῦς θεούς. 10) "which"  
 ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ. 11) καταδεικνύναι aor. 12) εἰσέναι (see εἶμι)



the elder, clothed 13) as he was 14), but every one took off 15) his garment and put another 16) on. Agriculture is in good condition 17), and other arts are vigorous 18). When 19) Cyrus first quitted 20) the palace 21), the Persians first put 22) on the Median dress. Let a man show himself 23) to his subjects 24) worthy of power, by showing 25) a fearless 26) countenance and words. When Pericles was going 27) to die, he congratulated 28) himself that no one of the Athenians had put on a mourning garment on his account 29).

II. Æetes promised 1) to give the golden fleece if 2) Jason would harness the brazen-footed 3) bull; when he had harnessed 4) the bull, he commanded him to sow dragon's teeth. The Phrygians do not make use of oaths, neither swearing 5) themselves nor making others to swear 6). The wives of the Iberians exhibited 7) every year 8) in public 9) the linen which they had woven 10). The Persians wore 11) variegated 12) garments reaching to the feet 13). Epaminondas, mortally 14) wounded in the battle of Mantinea, sends for 15) Daiphantus that 16) he might appoint 17) him general. Hiero once went 18) unarmed 19) into the forum, and said that he would restore 20) the sovereignty to the citizens; but they would not, because they had tried 21) him. For this reason 22) there is in the temple of Juno a statue of him

---

in the irregular verbs). 13) ἀμφιεννύμαι, ἡμφίεσμαι. 14) ὡς ἔτυχε. 15) ἐκδύναί—ἐνδύναί. 16) ἑτερος, α, ον. 17) εὖ φέρεσθαι. 18) βώννυσθαι perf. 19) ὅτε. 20) ἐξελάννειν (ἐλάω) with gen. 21) τὰ βασίλεια. 22) ἐνδύναί. 23) ἐπιδεικνύναί. 24) οἱ ἀρχόμενοι. 25) part. δεικνύναί. 26) ἀφοεός, ον. 27) μέλλειν. 28) μακαρίζειν. 29) δι' αὐτόν.

II. 1) ὑπέσχετο. 2) εἰάν with subj. The verbs in υμι take their subjunctives and opt. commonly from the form in υω. 3) χαλκίπους. 4) καταξυγνύναί part. 5) ὀμνύναί. 6) ἐξορκῶν. 7) δεικνύναί. 8) κατ' ἑτός. 9) ἐν κοινῷ. 10) ἐξυφαίνειν. 11) ἀμφιέννυσθαι. 12) ἀνθοειδής, ἐς. 13) ποδῆρης, ἐς. 14) καιρίαν (sc. πληγὴν) τραφεῖς part. τιτρώσκω. 15) μετὰπέμπεσθαι. 16) ἵνα with subj. 17) ἀποδεικνύναί with double accus. 18) ἐλθών. 19) γυμνός, ἡ, ον. 20) ἀποδιδόναί. 21) πειροῖσθαι with gen. 22) διὰ ταῦτα.

which exhibits 23) him unarmed. Cleobis and Biton harnessed themselves to 24) the carriage 25) and drew 26) their mother to the temple of Juno; their mother prayed 27) that the best [gift] of 28) the goddess might be given them, and they are said to have fallen asleep 29) immediately 30) and never 31) to have arisen 32).

III. When the gods fled to Egypt, one is said to have entered into 1) a goat, another into a wolf, and others in different ways 2). If Herodotus did but 3) show himself 4) any where, he was pointed out with the finger, and it was said "This is he" 5). What man would not be ashamed 6) to put on female clothing? Anniceris, the Cyrenæan, wished once to show his dexterity in chariot-driving 7) to Plato; and having put horses to 8) his chariot, he drove a great many times round 9) in the Academy, never getting out of the track 10). Some strangers once came to Plato, and said, (he was unknown to them,) Show 11) us Plato, and introduce 12) us to him, that 13) we may have pleasure from his company 14). A harper once exhibited 15) before Antigonus: on the king's finding fault 16), he said in ill-humour 17), I understand 18) this better 19) than thou. Neither gold nor silver extinguishes 20) avarice 21). Anarchy 22) destroys 23) whole cities, and desolates 24) every thing. Bagoas caused 25) handles 26) of dag-

23) δεικνύναι. 24) ὑποδύναι ὑπό with accus. 25) ἡ ἀπήνη.

26) αἶγειν. 27) εὔχεσθαι with acc. and infin. 28) παρὰ.

29) κοιμᾶσθαι aor. pass. 30) παραντίκα, the adverb precedes the verb.

31) μηκέτι. 32) ἀνιστάναι aor. 2.

III. 1) ὑποδύναι with accus. 2) ἀλλῇ. 3) εἰ που γε....μόνον.

4) φαίνομαι opt. aor. 2. pass. 5) αὗτος ἐκεῖνος. 6) αἰσχύνεσθαι opt.

with ἄν. 7) ἡ τῶν ἀρμάτων ἑλασις. 8) ζευγνύναι. 9) ὁρμούς

παμπόλλους περιελαύνειν. 10) ὑπερβαίνειν—ἡ ἀρματοτροχία.

11) ἐπιδεικνύναι. 12) ἐπισυνιστάναι. 13) ἵνα with subj.

14) ἀπολαύειν τίνος. 15) ἐπιδείκνυσθαι with dat. 16) μέμφεσθαι

part. gen. absol. 17) ἀγανακτεῖν part. aor. 18) ἀκριβοῦν.

19) μάλλον. 20) σβέννυναι. 21) ἡ φιλαργυρία. 22) ἡ ἀναρχία.

23) ὀλλύναι. 24) ἀνάστατον τίθεναι. 25) "caused to be made"

gers to be made of the thigh-bones 27) of Ochus, whom he had murdered, that he might make a display of 29) his murderous disposition 28). As Xenophon was marching through Thrace, there was much snow, and the cold so great that 30) the water which they brought 31) for the supper was frozen 32), and the wine in the vessels. Socrates did not use to conceal 33) his opinion respecting 34) what was right 35), but displayed 36) it by actions, obeying 37) the laws. Concord 38) appears to be the greatest good of states; for this reason the law prevails 39) universally in Greece, that citizens shall swear 40) to live in concord 41).

SECT. 30.

Defective verbs in μι.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 209—214. S. Gr. § 131—133. Rost § 80.

I. If thou be desirous of learning 1), thou wilt be learned 2). Be content with 3) the present 4). Remember 5) while thou art young, that 6) thou wilt some time be an old man. Agesilaus, the Lacedæmonian, when he was already an old man, went out 7) without shoes 8) and without a tunic 9). Make mention 10) of thine absent friends to 11) those who are present, that 12) thou mayest seem 13) not to neglect 14) them also, when they are absent. The teacher of Themistocles said to him, Thou wilt some day be not a tri-

---

ποιεῖν 1st aor. act.	26) ἡ λᾶσῃ.	27) ὁ μηρός.	28) τὸ Φοινικόν.
29) ἐκδεῖνυσθαι.	30) οὕτως.....ᾧστε with indic.	31) φέρεσθαι.	
32) πηγύνυσθαι.	33) κρύπτεσθαι imperf. denoting a habit.	34) περί with genit.	
35) τὸ δίκαιον.	36) ἐπιδεῖνυσθαι with dat.		
37) πείθεσθαι with dat.	38) ἡ ὁμόνοια.	39) κείσθαι.	
40) ὁμύνυαι.	41) ὁμονοεῖν fut.		

I. 1) φιλομαθής, ἐς.	2) πολυμαθής, ἐς.	3) στέργειν with accus.	
4) part. of παρῆναι.*	5) μέμνησο.	6) ὥς.	7) προΐεναι.
8) ἀνυπόδητος, ον.	9) ἀχίτων.	10) μέμνησο gen.	11) πρὸς with accus.
12) ἵνα μή with subj.	13) δεκτεῖν.	14) ὀλιγωρεῖν with gen.	

fling but a very great good or evil to the state. Alcibiades had 15) a dog which was very beautiful 16). Taurosthenes announced 17) his victory in the Olympian games, on the same day to his father at Ægina, by sending off 18) a dove 19) to which he had bound 20) a piece of purple 21).

II. The Assyrians placed their sick 1) in the cross-roads 2), and questioned 3) the passengers 4) whether 5) any of them knew 6) a remedy 7) against the disease 8). Bad men respect their friends only when they are present 9), the good love them even when they are far remote 10). Seize 11) the opportunity 12) while it is present. Agis said to a bad man, who asked him who was 13) the best of the Spartans, "He who is most unlike 14) thee." Phalaris, a cruel tyrant, punished 15) and tortured 16) even foreigners 17) who were present. Those who keep together 18) will remain strong, but they will be weak when separated 19). Alexander said, "Were I not 20) Alexander, I would have been Diogenes."

III. Chryses, the priest, departed without accomplishing his object 1), from Agamemnon. Flatterers do not cloak 2) their flattery, but go through 3) every thing, appropriate and inappropriate, good and bad. Timesias, the Clazomenian, once went round through 4) a school 5) where the boys were playing, having been dismissed 6) by their teacher. Here he discovered, for the first time, that he was very much 7)

- 15) "was to Alcibiades." 16) πάγκαλος, ον. 17) διαγγέλλειν.  
 18) ἀφιέναι part. 19) ἡ πειλείας, ἄδος. 20) προσάπτω.  
 21) ἡ πορφύρα piece of purple.

- II. 1) ὁ ἄρρωστος. 2) ἡ τρίδος. 3) πυνθάνεσθαι with gen.  
 4) part. of παρῖναι. 5) εἰ with opt. 6) ἔχειν. 7) τὸ ἄκος  
 with gen. 8) τὸ πάθος. 9) παρῖναι. 10) μακρὰν ἀπείναι.  
 11) συλλαμβάνειν. 12) ὁ καιρὸς. 13) opt. 14) ἀνόμοιος, ον  
 with dat. 15) κολάζειν. 16) στρεβλοῦσθαι. 17) ὁ ξένος.  
 18) συνιστάναι part. perf. 19) διαλύω. 20) εἰ with the imperf.  
 indic. and in the consequent clause ἄν with the same mood and tense.

- III. 1) ἄπρακτος. 2) ἐπισκιάζειν. 3) διεξίεναι. 4) περιῖναι  
 διὰ with gen. 5) διδασκαλεῖον. 6) ἀφιέναι aor. pass. 7) δεινῶς.

hated 8) by his fellow-citizens. Aristippus said, we had no need to trouble ourselves about 9) past things 10), nor to be anxious about 11) the future, for the present 12) only was ours; the past has perished 13), and it is uncertain whether the future shall ever be 14). Hiero lived with 15) Simonides the Cean, and Pindar the Theban, and Bacchylides of Julis. The Peneus had a slow and tranquil course 16). Cimon exposed himself at first to laughter 17), because 18) he left 19) the greater part of the booty to the confederates. Themistocles once, while yet a boy, was going home 20) from school; Pisistratus met 21) him, but Themistocles would not yield 22) the path. Great 23) was the name of Socrates, because he confuted 24) the Sophists who were good for nothing 25). They calumniated 26) the man who was an ornament to Athens, and said that he taught 27) those who resorted to him 28) dangerous [doctrines]. The Argives and Tirynthians are ridiculed on the stage 29), because they indulge 30) too much 31) in wine. It was allowed among the Illyrians to strangers present 32) at a banquet to drink 33) to the women.

- 
- 8) perf. pass. *μισεῖν*. 9) *ἐπικράμνουν* with dat. 10) *παρελθόν, οὔσα, ὄν*.  
 11) *προκράμνουν* with gen. 12) *παρεῖναι*. 13) *ἀπολλύναι* perf. middle. See Irregular Verbs. 14) "the future is uncertain (*ἄδηλος*) if (*εἴπερ* with indic.) it shall be." 15) *συνεῖναι* with dat. 16) *προῖεναι* *σχολῇ καὶ πρᾶξι*. 17) *γέλῳτα ὀφλισκάνειν*. 18) *ὥς* with part. 19) *προῖσθαι*. 20) *ἐπανιέναι*. 21) genit. absol. preceded by *εἶτα*, the following *but* will then not be translated. 22) *ἐκχωρῆσαι τῆς ὁδοῦ*. 23) *πολύς*. 24) *ἐλέγχειν*. 25) *οὔδεν ὑγιές εἶναι*. 26) *συκοφαντεῖν*. 27) *διδάσκειν*. 28) *προσιέναι* with dat. 29) *καμάρδεῖν* perf. pass. 30) *προιέναι* part. which expresses *because*. 31) *ἀκρατίστερον*. 32) *παρεῖναι*. 33) *πρόπινεῖν* i. e. to drink to another, inviting him to drink in turn.

## SECT. 31.

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 216—254. S. Gr. § 136—166. Rost § 82—84.

I. Ungrateful 1) is he who does not remember 2) when he has received a favour 3). Either time destroys 4) beauty, or disease makes it fade 5). It is not easy to learn 6) the Greek language. Hope not, if thou hast done anything bad, to remain concealed 7); and if 8) thou shouldst be concealed from 9) others, thou wouldest be conscious 10) to thyself at least 11). Men in former times 12) have made experiments in 13) almost every thing. What thou hast not learnt 14), that add 15) to thy knowledge 16). Employ 17) the leisure 18) of life in listening 19) to the discourses 20) of others; for so thou wilt easily learn what by others has been discovered 21) with difficulty 22). When thou deliberatest 23), take 24) the past 25) as a model 26) of the future 27).

II. When thou swearest falsely 1), hope not to be concealed from the gods. He who falls 2) into a passion injures 3) himself most of all. Bear 4) firmly 5) pain and loss. For a long 6) time my friend has not appeared 7) in the city. Some

- I. 1) ἀχάριστος, ου. 2) ἀμνημονεῖν. 3) εὖ πάσχειν.  
 4) ἀναλίσκειν 1st aor. 5) μαρμαίρειν aor. 6) καταμανθάνειν aor. 2.  
 7) λανθάνειν fut. 8) εἰάν with subj. 9) λανθάνειν takes an accus.  
 10) συνειδέναι with dat. 11) γέ, which is always subjoined to the word on which the emphasis rests, here *thyself*, which immediately precedes the verb. 12) οἱ πρόθεν ἄνθρωποι. 13) πείραν λαμβάνειν with gen.  
 14) μανθάνειν perf. 15) προσλαμβάνειν with dat. 16) ἡ ἐπιστήμη.  
 17) καταναλίσκειν τι εἰς τι. 18) ἡ σχολή. 19) φιληκοῖα with gen.  
 20) ὁ λόγος. 21) εὗρίσκειν part. perf. pass. plur. 22) χαλεπῶς between the participle and article. 23) βουλευέσθαι. 24) ποιέσθαι.  
 25) part. perf. of παρέρχεσθαι. 26) παράδειγμα. 27) part. of μέλλειν.

- II. 1) ἐπιορκεῖν. 2) πίπτειν aor. 2. 3) βλάπτειν aor. 1.  
 4) φέρειν aor. 1. 5) ἐρρωμένως. 6) πῶς accus. 7) φαίνεσθαι

of the earlier 8) poets have left 10) us precepts 9) how we ought to live. I know 11) not what has happened 12) to my master. The Athenians, when they were prosperous 13), did not bear their prosperity 14) with moderation 15). The Persians have the custom, that when 16) the king dies 17), a suspension of law 18) for five days takes place 19), in order that 20) men may perceive 21) how valuable 22) the king and the law are.

III. The watchmen stationed 1) by Creon, seized 2) Antigone while she was burying 3) her brother. Man is often disappointed 4) in his expectation. He who omits 5) to do good commits a fault 6). We should not take 7) a new 8) friend while we neglect 9) an old one 10). Among the Massagetæ old men were cut up 11) and eaten 12); those who died of 13) disease they threw away 14) as worthy to be eaten by wild beasts. Among the Celts there was a greater punishment 15) for 16) him who had killed 17) a stranger than for him who killed a citizen. Among the Lycians a freeman who was caught 18) in a theft 19) became a slave. If gold or silver was found with a Lacedæmonian, he was punished with death. Among the Tauri, along with deceased kings their best friends 20) were buried 21). Among the Thessalians it was considered as dishonourable to learn an art and employ oneself about 22) agriculture.

perf. pass. *πέφασμαι, πέφανσαι, πέφανται.* 8) *προγίγνεται* part. perf.

9) *ὑποθήκη.* 10) *καταλείπειν.* 11) *εἶδέναι* perf. 12) *πάσχω* τι

something happens to me, *πάσχεις* τι something happens to thee, &c.

13) *εὐτυχίας λαμβάνειν* aor. 2. mid. 14) *ἡ εὐπραγία.* 15) *σφραγίζω.*

16) *ὅποτε* with subj. 17) *ἀποθνήσκειν.* 18) *ἡ ἀνομία* with gen.

19) *εἶναι.* 20) *ἵνα* with opt. 21) *αἰσθάνεσθαι* aor. 22) *ὅσῳ ἄξιος.*

III. 1) *τάσσειν.* 2) *αἰρεῖν.* 3) *θάπτειν* part. 4) *ἀμαρ-*

*τάνειν* with gen. 5) "he that does not (μή) do" part. with article.

6) *ἀμαρτάνειν.* 7) *ἀναλαμβάνειν.* 8) *νέος, α, ον.* 9) *ὀλιγορρεῖν*

with gen. 10) *ἀρχαῖος, α, ον.* 11) *κατακόπτειν.* 12) *βιβρώσκειν.*

13) dat. 14) *ρίπτειν.* 15) *ἡ ἐπιτιμία.* 16) *κατά* with gen.

17) *ἀναίρειν.* 18) *ἀλίσκειν.* 19) "stealing" *κλέπτειν.*

20) *εὐνους* superl. 21) *συγκυαυθάπτειν.* 22) *διατρέχειν περὶ τί.*

IV. Leonidas, the Lacedæmonian, and the three hundred with him chose 1) the predicted 2) death, and met with 3) a glorious end. Nicias, the painter, often forgot 4) to take 5) food 6), being too intent 7) upon his art. Many arts are said to have been invented at Athens. He who falls into 8) a passion, differs in no respect 9) from a madman 10). Do not think men bad; fidelity is not yet gone 11) from among 12) them. I wish that every thing may issue 13) well for thee! May 14) thy knowledge also increase 15) with age! Twice to commit the same fault 16) is not the part of a wise man. He is a bad man who forgets that he has received good from 17) another. If thou art rich, remember 18) to aid 19) the poor. It is right 20) to remember God, when one is prosperous 21). Splendid 22) prosperity is apt 23) easily to fall.

V. Unseasonable 1) pleasure often produces 2) injury. A favourable crisis 3) changes 4) affairs 5) very speedily 6). Those who have learnt the sciences 7) see twofold 8). He who only sees 9) another does not know 10) him. Run-away 11) slaves were punished with death when they were caught. Thou wilt not act unjustly 12) by doing this, but thou wilt grieve 14) my heart 13). No man knows 15) whether 16) he shall live 17) tomorrow. Alexander is justly called 18) the

IV. 1) αἰρεῖσθαι. 2) μαντεύεσθαι. 3) τυγχάνειν with gen.  
 4) ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι. 5) προσφέρειν. 6) ἡ τροφή. 7) προστήκεσθαι  
 with dat. 8) ἐμπίπτειν εἰς τι part. aor. 2. 9) οὐδὲν διαφέρειν with gen.  
 10) μαίνεσθαι. 11) βαίνειν. 12) ἐξ. 13) ἀποδαίνειν future.  
 14) εἴθε with optat. 15) συναυξάνεσθαι with dat. 16) ταὐτὸ  
 ἐξαμαρτάνειν 2nd aor. 17) εὐ πάσχειν ὑπό with gen. part. 2nd aor.  
 18) μιννήσκεσθαι perf. 19) ὠφελεῖν. 20) δίκαιος. 21) "that he  
 who is prosperous" infin. with accus. καλῶς πράττειν. 22) λαμπρός, ἄ,όν.  
 23) "is apt" is expressed by the 2nd aorist of πίπτειν.

V. 1) παρὰκαιρός, ον. 2) τίκτειν aor. 3) ὁ καιρός. 4) μεταφέρειν aor.  
 5) τὸ πρᾶγμα. 6) τάχιστα. 7) τὰ γράμματα, *litera*, a liberal education.  
 8) διπλοῦν. 9) δερκέσθαι. 10) γινώσκειν 2nd aor. 11) ἀποδιδράσκειν. 12) ἀμαρτάνειν. 13) ἡ καρδιά.  
 14) ὀάκνειν. 15) ἐξέπιστασθαι. 16) εἰ. 17) βιοῦν. 18) καλεῖσθαι perf.



Great. Sickness 19) drove 20) Theages to the love 21) of philosophy. Pamphaës of Priene gave 22) Cræsus thirty minæ; and he, when he had succeeded to 23) dominion, sent him for them 24) a car full 25) of silver. One who wished to cross 26) a river came 27) on horseback 28) into the boat, and answered the person who asked 29) him the reason, Because he was in a hurry 30).

VI. Chabrias was accustomed 1) to say that an army of deer 2) under the command of a lion 3) was more formidable 4) than an army of lions under the command of a deer. To Xerxes, who wrote to Leonidas, Send your arms, he wrote back 5), Come and fetch them 6)! Alexander, being wounded 7) by an arrow 8), said, when 9) many of those assembled 10) who had been accustomed to address 11) him as a god, This is human blood. Alexander was not exhilarated 12) whenever 13) it was announced that Philip had taken 14) a renowned 15) city or gained 16) a celebrated 17) victory; but he said to his companion 18), Boys, my father will pre-occupy 19) every thing. He reckoned Achilles fortunate that [while] living 20) he had found 21) a true friend, and after death 22) a noble herald.

VII. Some Ithacans once complained of 1) the sailors of Agathocles, that having landed 2) on the island, they had carried off 3) some sheep 4); but he answered, Your king came

- 
- |                       |                      |                    |                |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 19) ἡ νόσος.          | 20) συνελαύνειν aor. | 21) ὁ ἔρως.        | 22) δωρεῖσθαι. |
| 23) παραλαμβάνειν.    | 24) ἀντιπέμπειν.     | 25) μεστός, ἡ, όν. |                |
| 26) περᾶν with accus. | 27) ἀνέρχεσθαι.      | 28) ἔφιππος.       |                |
| 29) πυνθάνεσθαι τι.   | 30) σπουδάζειν.      |                    |                |

- VI. 1) εἶωθα. 2) ὁ ἔλαφος. 3) ἡ γουμένου λίοντος. 4) φοβερός, ά, όν. 5) ἀντιγράφειν. 6) "coming (μόλειν) fetch" λαμβάνειν. 7) πλήσσειν. 8) τόξον. 9) ὤς. 10) συντρέχειν aor. part. 11) προσαγορεύειν. 12) οὐ πάνυ Φαιδρός. 13) ὁσάκις with optat. 14) "when Philip having taken, &c. was announced," αἰρεῖν, ἀγγέλλειν. 15) ἐνδοξός, όν. 16) νικᾶν. 17) περιέοητος, όν. 18) ἡλικιώτης. 19) προλαμβάνεσθαι. 20) ζῆν. 21) τυγχάνειν with gen. 22) τελευτᾶν perf. part.

- VII. 1) ἐγκαλεῖν with dat.. 2) προσέειπεν with dat. 3) ἀποσπᾶν. 4) τὸ

to us and went away 5) having not only taken sheep, but blinded the shepherd besides 6). A Lacedæmonian said, when 7) a lyre was brought 8) during 9) a meal, It is not Laconic to trifle 10). The Persians empaled 11) their dead 12), embalmed 13) them with natron 14), and then 15) bound 16) them with bandages 17). Demosthenes, when a young man, retired 18) into a cavern 19) and studied 20), and shaved 21) half 22) his head that 23) he might not go out. Polydamas came 24) once into a herd 25) of oxen, and seized 26) the largest and wildest 27) of them and carried it off 28). A number of the Macedonians once assembled 29) and delivered 30) petitions 31) to Demetrius. He took 32) them all, and collected 33) them in his cloak 34), at 35) which the men rejoiced 36). But when he came upon 37) the bridge 38) of the Alexius, he unfolded 39) his cloak and threw 40) them all into the river; and this very much 41) provoked 42) the Macedonians.

θρέμμα.	5) ἀπέρχεσθαι.	6) προσεκτυφλοῦν.	7) gen. abs.
8) προσφέρειν.	9) ἐν.	10) φλυαρεῖν.	11) ἀποσκολοπίζειν.
12) part. aor. 2. θνήσκειν.		13) ταριχεύω.	14) τὸ νίτρον.
15) εἴθ' οὐτά.	16) συνειλεῖν.	17) ὁ τελαμών.	18) ἀπιέναι.
19) τὸ σπήλαιον.	20) φιλολογεῖν.	21) ξύρεσθαι.	22) τὸ ἥμισυ.
23) ἵνα μή with opt.	24) εἰσέρχεσθαι εἰς.		25) ἡ ἀγέλη.
26) λαμβάνειν with gen.	27) ἄγριος, α, ον.		28) ἀναιρεῖν.
29) συντρέχειν.	30) ἀναδιδόναι.	31) ἡ ἀξίωσις.	32) δέχεσθαι.
33) συλλαμβάνειν with dat.	34) ἡ χλαμύς.	35) dat.	36) ἥδεσθαι.
37) παραγίγνεσθαι προς with accus.	38) ἡ γέφυρα.	39) ἀναπτύσσειν.	
40) ἐκρίπτειν.	41) δεινῶς.	42) ἀνιᾶν.	

## PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions can be joined only with the oblique cases of nouns. The reason is, that they express the relations of objects to one another. These the oblique cases also express ; but as these relations are too manifold to be denoted simply by the genitive, dative, and accusative, prepositions are employed to make them more definite. Thus the genitive case expresses the relation *from*, and is often so used without any preposition ; joined with *ὑπό* it denotes origination, motion, birth, &c. *from* ; with *ἐκ* issuing *from* ; with *παρά* communication *from*. The dative case expresses the relation *with* (participation and instrumentality), *ἐν* denoting more specifically *intimate union*, and *σύν* *conjunction*, while *ἐπί* with the dative denotes *contact*. The accusative case expresses the relation *to*, and hence, besides *εἰς*, which is joined with no other case, several of the other prepositions take the accusative, when *motion towards* is to be denoted.

2. Some prepositions are joined only with one case, others with several, in which the original meaning of the preposition is modified by the meaning of the case with which it is joined.

3. Each preposition has its distinct meaning, which can generally be traced through all its uses, sometimes taken literally, sometimes figuratively, and varied by the meaning of the case with which it is joined. Thus *ὑπό* with the genitive is used with passive verbs to denote the influence and operation *under* which an effect is produced ; with the dative, rest *under* ; and with the accusative, motion towards a place *under*.

## SECT. 32.

## I. Prepositions governing one case only.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 572—575. S. Gr. 260—266.

## 1. Those which are joined only with the genitive:

*ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ or ἐξ, πρό.*

Rost § 110. p. 409.

*Ἀντί* instead of, for ; from when denoting the change out of one character or condition into another.

I. Many cities sent the Athenians money instead of troops 1). A covetous man might deposit a stone, instead of gold; for gold is of no service 2) to him. Fortune often confers benefits 3) upon the bad instead of the good; for oftentimes a man receives honour 4) for a bad deed. Beware of 5) a wrong action 6), for a man may rapidly become bad instead of good. The uncorrupted man will choose freedom instead of every thing else. War has made 7) many persons beggars from [being] rich, and slaves from [being] kings. The Greeks fought with the Persians in order to revenge themselves 8) for having been 9) contumaciously treated 10). Dogs serve for 11) watchmen to the sheep. Hercules had performed great deeds, for which Jupiter gave him immortality. Foresight 12) is equivalent to 13) valour 14) and strength. Those who live with a tyrant hate him instead of loving him. We should choose glory before 15) much riches. Agesilaus said to one [who was] admiring the moderation of the Lacedæmonians in clothes and diet 16): For this mode of life 17), O guest, we earn 18) freedom. Antigonus, imitating Bacchus in every thing 19), put ivy round 20) his head instead of the Macedonian hat 21), and carried a thyrsus instead of a sceptre.

---

I. 1) ἄνθρωπος. 2) ὠφελεῖν with acc. 3) εὖ ποιεῖν with acc. 4) τιμή.  
 5) εὐλαβεῖσθαι with accus. 6) ἀμαρτία. 7) καθιστάναι aor. 1.  
 8) τιμωρεῖσθαι fut. part. 9) ἀνθ' ὧν i. e. ἀντὶ τούτων ὅτι by attraction.  
 10) ὑβρίζεσθαι. 11) εἶναι ἀντί. 12) εὐλαβεῖα. 13) εἶναι ἀντί.  
 14) ἀνδρεία. 15) προαιρεῖσθαι. 16) τροφή. 17) διαίτα. 18) ἀμᾶσθαι.  
 19) acc. neut. pl. 20) περιτιθέναι with dat. 21) ἡ κανσία.

'Από 1) of place, *from*, denoting the place whence motion begins, origin, separation. 2) of time, *from*, *since* the commencement of a portion of time. 3) metaphorically, origin and cause, *out of*, *by means of*, *by virtue of*, *on the part of*.

I. The island Strongyle has its name 1) from its form 2): Æolus is said to dwell there. A single 3) word spoken out of good-will, is worth more than all gold and crowns and other things which appear splendid. The Arabs live by rapine and pasturage 4). Among the Romans, no one who was of good family 5) was allowed 6) to drink wine from his youth to his 35th year. It is difficult to see 7) the end from the beginning. Men have become rich, who before lived by injustice. From the time when 8) the Peloponnesian war took place, the Athenians could not again attain the power which they had in the time of 9) Pericles. Those nations are the richest and happiest which live by agriculture. Cyrus hunted wild beasts on horseback 10), when 11) he wished to practise 12) himself and his horses. What is done on the part of the state 13) has more force than what is done by individuals 14). The ancients delivered their discourses 16) off-hand 15). He who does good of himself deserves to be praised so much the more 17).

II. Œdipus was carried away from his parents, when yet an infant. We should begin to think and to speak with God 1). We need not wonder that 2) the ancients delivered long

- 
- I. 1) καλεῖσθαι. 2) τὸ σχῆμα. 3) εἷς, μία, ἓν. 4) ἡ νομή.  
 5) "who was of the well-born" εὖ γεγενηώς. 6) ἔξεστι, which takes a dative of the person. 7) συνιδεῖν. 8) "from what" [time].  
 9) ἐπί with gen. 10) "from horse." 11) ὅποτε with optat.  
 12) γυμνάζειν. 13) τὸ κοινόν. 14) οἱ καθ' ἑκαστον.  
 15) "from mouth." 16) ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόγους. 17) τοσοῦτῃ μᾶλλον.

II. 1) "From God beginning (acc. part.) we should think and speak." 2) εἰ.

speeches by heart 3) ; for they exercised 4) the faculty of memory 5) much. Of the philosophers some were named 6) from their cities, some from places, some from teachers, and others again from other causes. Those who 7) can by honest means 8) acquire what they need,—why should 9) any one pity these as poor? From the Laurian revenues 10) a hundred triremes were built at the instigation of 11) Themistocles, by means of 12) which Athens became great.

Ἐξ, before a vowel ἐξ, 1) *from, out of*, to denote an issuing and removing from in space. 2) immediate succession in time; *from, since*. 3) origin, cause, motive; *out of, in consequence of, from*.

I. The avaricious 1) man is of necessity unjust. Not only from my words but also from my actions mayest thou see that I am thy friend. A man may often learn 2) the great from the small, and the uncertain 3) from the certain. Bad men sometimes unconsciously injure themselves 4) by what they do. It is not allowed to do good out of other men's property 5). When a bad man promises something good, he is disbelieved 6), and this distrust 7) arises 8) out of his former actions. It is unjust to wish to punish any one out of mere suspicion 9). Judge men, not from what 10) you hear, but from what you see. Many evils arise from impudence 11). After Aristotle had squandered 12) his paternal property 13),

3) "from memory."

4) ἐπιμελεῖσθαι with gen.

5) τὸ μνημονικόν.

6) προσαγορεύειν.

7) ὅσοι.

8) ἀπὸ τοῦ δικαίου.

9) τί ἂν with opt.

10) ἡ πρὸς οὐδός.

11) gen. abs. παρορμαῶν.

12) διὰ with gen.

I. 1) ὁ φιλοχρήματος.

2) γνωρίζειν.

3) ἀδελφός, οὐν.

4) λαμβάνω ἐμαυτὸν βλάπτων.

5) ἀλλότριος, ἰα, ἰον neut. plur.

6) ἀπιστεῖν.

7) ἡ ἀπιστία.

8) γίγνεσθαι.

9) ὑπόψια.

10) ὧν i. e. ἐκείνων ἅ by attraction. See Matthiä § 295. Rost p. 360.

11) ἡ ἀναίδεια.

12) διασπαθᾶν.

13) "the money from his father."

he betook himself to the military service 14). Beware of drunkenness, on account of the evils [which arise] from it. From remote time 15) there has been no man more cruel than Phalaris. The Colchians buried their dead in skins, and hung 16) these sewed together 17) on trees. The Tarentines were accustomed 18) to drink from early in the morning 19). When the son of Dion fell 20) from the roof and died, Dion made no change 21) on this account 22), but finished 23) what 24) he was originally 25) doing 26). Horses cannot endure camels, even from a great distance 27), and run away furious 28).

II. Every one is afraid to blame another openly 1). Splendour 2) and honour arise not from rest, but from struggles. Alexander said once to one of his officers, that it was proper for him to engage 3) the enemy openly 4) and not in [from] ambuscade 5). Cyrus laughed, after his tears. We learn from the countenance the emotions 6) of another's mind 7). Even the slave has natural 8) freedom. We should strive earnestly 9) to rescue 10) our country from slavery. The golden fleece at Colchis was suspended 11) from a tree. Mises brought 12) to Xerxes a very large pomegranate 13): the king asked From what garden 14) dost thou bring 15) me this present. When he said From my own farm 16), the king said, This man by his diligence is able to make a large city out of a small one.

14) ὁρμαῖν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατείαν.

15) ὁ αἰών.

16) ἐξαρτᾶν

with ἐκ as other verbs of suspending.

17) καταβρέπτειν.

18) ἐς ἐν ᾗθει with dat. of person.

19) τὸ ἐωθινόν.

20) καταφέρεισθαι.

21) μεταβάλλεσθαι.

22) ἐπὶ τούτοις.

23) διατελεῖν ὅρῳ.

24) neut. plur.

25) "from the beginning."

26) πρᾶττειν.

27) ἐκ πάνυ πολλοῦ.

28) ἔκφρων, ον.

II. 1) ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ.

2) ἡ ἐπιφάνεια.

3) συνάπτειν.

4) τὸ ἐμφανές with ἐκ.

5) τὸ ἐπιβουλον.

6) τὸ πάθος.

7) ψυχῇ.

8) "from nature."

9) σπεύδειν.

10) ῥύεσθαι.

11) κρέμασθαι.

12) προσχρμίζειν.

13) ἡ βοιά.

14) ὁ παρὰδῶσις.

15) λαῶν φέρω.

16) ἡ γεωργία.

Πρὸ 1) *before*, of place, time, rank, and preference :  
2) *for, for the good of, on account of*.

Not a few approve injustice in preference to justice. The valiant man will seek death in battle in preference to defeat 1) and slavery. It is noble to fight and die for one's native country. What reasonable man would choose 2) war in preference to peace? The father of Admetus did not choose to die for his son; but Alcestis was willing to die for her husband. To many persons death is not painful, if they see their enemy die before them. Men often do not see what is before their eyes, or what lies before their feet. Men were not so wise formerly 3) as now. The judge who allows himself to be led by passion in preference to justice 4), is like a blind man who misses the right way. Hector awaited Achilles before the gate of Troy. The industrious husbandman works before day in the field. In the battle of Artaxerxes with Cyrus, six thousand cavalry were posted before the king. This the deserters announced who came before the battle to Cyrus. Before the Trojan war 5), Greece appears 6) to have done nothing jointly. It is impossible to be instructed in great things 7) before [learning] small things. Prudent 8) men are wont to deliberate before acting, imprudent men after the act. When Anacharsis was asked how a man might be prevented from becoming a sot 9), he replied, By 10) having always before his eyes the unseemly behaviour 11) of the drunken.

- |                                      |               |                         |                      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) ἡ ἥττα.                           | 2) αἰρεῖσθαι. | 3) πρὸ τοῦ.             | 4) "to whom passion, |
| ὁ θυμός, is before justice."         | 5) τὰ Τρωϊκά. | 6) φαίνεσθαι with part. |                      |
| 7) παιδευσθῆναι τὰ μέγала.           |               | 8) σώφρων, ὄν.          |                      |
| 9) πῶς οὐκ ἂν γένοιτό τις φιλοπότης. |               | 10) εἰ with optative.   |                      |
| 11) αἱ ἀσχημοσύναι.                  |               |                         |                      |



## SECT. 33.

The following words, *ἄνευ*, *ἐνεκα*, *χάριν*, take a genitive case, though not commonly classed with prepositions.

"*Ἀνευ*, without.

A man without understanding wanders 1) like a ship without 2) a steersman. The strength of the body without reflection 3) does not make 4) the mind better. Nothing succeeds without labour and toil, and nothing increases 5) without divine aid 6). He who does any thing without [the sanction of] law deserves punishment. Children should obey their parents, and do nothing without their knowledge 7).

"*Ἐνεκα* which sometimes precedes, sometimes follows the substantive ; *on account of*, *for the sake of*, *in respect to*, *in what concerns*.

Men cultivate 1) trees on account of the lovely fruits which they bear. Scholars should not bestow pains on learning for the sake of being praised. The poor often flatter the rich for the sake of money. We feed 2) nightingales for the sake of their song ; geese, for the sake of the table. In respect to safety one citizen should be equal to another. Shamelessness 3) consists in despising good reputation for the sake of paltry gain 4). When life is concerned, not man only but every living thing seeks to preserve it. We should do 5) nothing dishonest for the sake of victory. Orætes wrote to Polycrates, If thou savest 6) me, thou shalt have a part of my treasures ; and then, as far as money goes 7), thou wilt rule all Greece.

- 
- |                  |                               |                    |               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1) ἀλάσθαι.      | 2) δίχα with gen.             | 3) λογισμός.       | 4) τιθέναι.   |
| 5) ἀυξάνεσθαι.   | 6) "without God."             | 7) "without them." |               |
| 1) διεραπνεύειν. | 2) τρέφειν.                   | 3) ἡ ἀναισχυντία.  | 4) ἡ αἰσχυρο- |
| ζεοδεία.         | 5) πρακτίον governing an acc. | 6) Future.         | 7) ἐνεκά γε.  |

*Χάριν* for the sake of, commonly placed after the noun.

Every one loves himself more than his neighbour 1) for the sake of gain. It is said that Hippocrates, though he was 2) a Dorian, yet 3) wrote his treatises 4) in the Ionian dialect 5) for the sake of Democritus.

### SECT. 34.

#### 2. Prepositions which are joined only with the dative :

*ἐν, σύν.*

Matthiä L. Gr. § 577. S. Gr. § 268. Rost p. 390.

*Ἐν* 1) *in, at*, of place (used also of time, and with names of towns, contrary to the Latin usage); 2) *among, in the presence of*; 3) *by means of* (with verbs of showing, proving, &c. the proof or exhibition being considered as that *in* which the manifestation takes place).

I. In one day we can detect 1) a bad man. The cold was so great during the expedition of Xenophon that the wine in the vessels 2) froze 3). Vultures devour the liver of Tityus in Hades 4). Argus Panoptes 5) had eyes in the whole of his body. Let every one adhere 6) to what is customary among his people. Cyrus was brought up in the manners of the Persians. As much as in him [lies], let every one contribute to 7) the happiness of men. We call a memory good which reminds us of things at a suitable 8) time. The gods make known their will to men by 9) birds and omens. Pericles, when his sons died in the plague, bore their death with resig-

1) ὁ πέλαις indeclin.

2) participle.

3) ἀλλ' οὖν.

4) τὸ σύγγραμμα συγγράφειν.

5) ἡ Φωνή.

I. 1) γιγνώσκειν.

2) τὸ ἀγγεῖον.

3) πῆγνυσθαι.

4) ἐν

"Αἰδου, in the house of Pluto, δωμάτι being understood.

5) ὁ πανόπτης.

6) ἐμμένειν.

7) συμμεῖσθαι πρὸς.

8) δέων, οὔσα, ον.

9) ἐν.

nation 10). It is manifest by many circumstances, that Cyrus had acquired the love of his subjects. We may be doing at every moment 11) something which will be of 12) use to us. The ancients maintained with truth, that friendship can subsist only among the good. To some one who spoke indeed to the purpose, but too diffusely 13), Alexandridas said, Stranger, thou usest what is suitable 14) not in a suitable manner 15). It was forbidden to keep 16) a cock in the city of Sybaris.

II. One who seemed to be already dead has often come to himself 1) again. The Lacedæmonians marched in time 2) against the enemy. Themistocles said to Eurybiades, before the battle of Salamis, It rests with 3) you to deliver Greece, if you take my advice 4). The Athenians, and especially Xanthippus spoke much of 5) Miltiades, when he returned from Paros. The heavy-armed soldiers exercised themselves with 6) shields, lances, bows and arrows, swords and helmets. The plague at 7) Athens arose in the Peloponnesian war. An old man is wearisome among young men. His friends requesting 8) Philip to expel a slanderous person, he said he would not do it 9), lest he should go about and 10) speak ill of him to more persons. We should say much in few words.

Σύν or ξύν 1) *with*, to express community, connexion and agreement; 2) *by the aid of, by means of*, to express support, cooperation and favour.

The covetous man considers his money with pleasure. Those who carry on their intercourse with their friends 1) with insincerity 2) injure themselves most of all. Begin every

10) μετρίως. 11) πάσῃ ᾧρᾳ. 12) ἐν. 13) πλείω τῶν ἱκανῶν.

14) τὰ δέοντα. 15) ἐν δέοντι. 16) τρέφειν.

II. 1) γίγνεσθαι ἐν ἑαυτῷ.

2) ῥυθμός.

3) εἶναι ἐν.

4) πείθεσθαι with dative of the personal pronoun.

5) "had much in the mouth."

6) διαγωνιζέσθαι.

7) ἐν.

8) κελεύειν.

9) οὐ φημί ποιήσειν.

10) participle without a copulative.

1) τοῖς φίλοις προσίηται.

2) ὁ δόλος.

work with the favour of God. Cyrus commanded his judges always to vote 3) with the law. The dog is the animal who is most with man. In the battle of Coronea, the victory was in favour of Agesilaus. Pericles attained every thing which he wished by means of his eloquence and his friends. A labour which is performed with pleasure goes on 4) far better than another which is undertaken with dislike 5). Ignorance 6) [joined] with strength is no small evil. Man rejoices or mourns by the will of 7) God. Pausanias was more on the side of the Barbarians than of the Greeks.

## SECT. 35.

3. Prepositions which are joined only with the accusative : ἀνά\*, εἰς.

Matthiä L. Gr. § 578. S. Gr. §. 271.

Ἀνά extension or diffusion in time or space: 1) *throughout, over, during*. 2) *up, upwards*. 3) with numerals, forming distributives, *to each, to every*.

Psammetichus commanded to seek Rhodopis throughout all Egypt. The unhappy Orestes wandered, having no 1) guide, through mountains and woods, where the most savage beasts dwell. The Persians sacrificed every day to those gods whom the Magi appointed 2). Consider at night 3), what thou art going 4) to do each day, and again in the evening go through 5) what thou hast done in the day. The generals drew up their cohorts 6) by hundreds [each]. It is not difficult to be good for a time 7), but to act well through the

3) τίθεσθαι τὴν ψῆφον.

4) γίγνεσθαι.

5) ἀηδία.

6) ἡ ἀμαθία. 7) σύν.

1) "not having."

2) εἰπεῖν optat.

3) genit.

4) μέλλειν.

5) διεξίεναι.

6) ὁ λόχος. *men* must

be inserted in the Greek after the numeral.

7) χρόνον τινά.

\* Ἀνά governs a dative, only in the Doric and Ionic poets.

whole life and in all [circumstances], this is difficult. In the course of a war the best institutions of a city 8) are destroyed. Among 9) all nations throughout the earth is found the worship 10) of a Deity. They say that Aristoxenus was opposed 11) with all his might 12) to laughter. Despise the words which flatterers have on their lips 13). Do not undertake many things at once, in order to accomplish 14) them by turns 15); for thus little will be accomplished. The Persians taught the boys temperance also; and it greatly contributed to 16) their learning it, that they saw also elder persons, every day 17) living temperately 18). The Egyptians sailed up the stream 19) using a rope 20.)

*Εἰς* or *ἐς*, 1) direction, approach, and entrance; *to, towards, into*: 2) of the scope and limit of progress in time, space, and number, *as far as, as much as, to the amount or number of*: 3) of purpose, object and motive, *to*: 4) of relation, *as to, in regard to*.

I. Many, both Greeks and Trojans came into Italy after 1) the capture of Troy. The rich man should 2) employ 3) his treasures not only on his private objects 3), but also distribute 4) them to the poor. If 5) any one leads the way 6) in doing thee good, try, at least to the extent of thine ability 7) not to be outdone 8) by him. Men easily fall into the same

- 8) "of the things established (τὰ καθεστηκότα) in a city." 9) παρὰ  
 with dat. 10) θεραπεία. 11) γίνεσθαι πολέμιός τινι.  
 12) κράτος. 13) στόμα sing. 14) part. fut. 15) μέρος sing.  
 16) μέγα συμβᾶλλεσθαι εἰς τὸ μανθάνειν. 17) ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν.  
 18) σωφρόνως διάγειν. 19) ὁ ποταμός. 20) ὁ σχοῖνος.

I. 1) μετὰ with accus. 2) δεῖ with accus. and infin. 3) ἐς τὸ ἴδιον κατατίθεσθαι. 4) διαδιδόναι. 5) ἰάν with subj. 6) ὑπάρχειν to be the aggressor in an injury, or the first to confer benefit: join with participle. 7) εἰς γε δύναμιν. 8) ἡττᾶσθαι with genit. without prep.

faults which they think they have discarded 9). Judicious persons skilfully 10) transform 11) into praise the reproaches of their enemies. Those commit great injustice who incite 12) the powerful to evil. A good man never offends against his benefactor. Let him who wishes deliverance look 13) to God and labour. He who is conscious to himself of 14) doing something wrong, often thinks that what is said of another applies to 15) himself. A good housekeeper takes care that he does not 16) spend 17) in one month the sum 18) destined 19) for a year. When the state seemed to be in danger, all Spartans were compelled to serve 20), from the eighteenth to the sixtieth year. Cyrus the elder had as many as 10,000 cavalry, and 300 scythed chariots 21). Alexander killed to the number of 6000 Thebans, and took prisoners 22) to the number of 30,000.

II. When one of the generals of the Thebans said We have stumbled 1) upon the enemy, Pelopidas replied, Why *we* more upon *them*, than *they* upon *us*? No man comes at once 2) to such [a pitch] of 3) wickedness as not to be ashamed. Who has come to such a degree of misfortune as to have abandoned 4) hope? Aristotle left Athens, as he said, that it might not twice sin 5) against philosophy—alluding 6) to the death of Socrates and his own—if he should remain. Costly and luxurious suppers are a source of uneasiness 7) for the morrow. Isocrates delivered 8) the finest discourses in the presence of 9) his disciples, but was at the same time the most timid 10) orator when he had to speak 11) in the presence of the people.

- 
- 9) ἀπομανθάνειν.    10) εὐμεθέδως.    11) μετασχηματίζειν.    12) ἐγείρειν.  
 13) ἀποβλέπειν.    14) συνειδέναι with part. Matthiä § 549.    15) τείνειν εἰς.  
 16) ὅπως μὴ with subj.    17) δαπανᾶν.    18) ἡ δαπάνη.    19) κείσθαι.  
 20) στρατεύεσθαι.    21) ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα.    22) αἰχμάλωτον ἄγειν.

- II. 1) ἐμπίπτειν.    2) ἐξαίφνης.    3) τοσοῦτο Matthiä § 319.  
 4) ἀποβάλλειν.    5) ἐξαμαρτάνειν.    6) αἰνίττεσθαι εἰς.    7) βαρύν.  
 8) λόγους ποιῆσθαι.    9) εἰς.    10) δεῖλός, ἡ, ὄν.    11) Part. fut.

*Note.* The Greeks use εἰς with verbs which imply motion though they do not express it, and those which denote diffusion, or direction *towards* and *through* a space or collection of objects, where the English uses *in*. ὁ λόγος διαδίδοται εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

III. A repentant person 1) would gladly hide himself in the earth. A general, when he delivered an harangue to his soldiers, used to stand in the middle. The barber 2) who had circulated in Athens the rumour of the defeat of the Athenians in Sicily was tortured, because he could not 3) say from whom he had heard it 4). The wives and children of the Athenians were placed out of the way 5) in the island of Salamis. The enemies of Aristides calumniated 6) him to the people, as if 7) he were aiming at tyranny. In a camp a disorder rapidly diffuses 8) itself. Xenophon repaired 9) to Sardes, on the invitation of 10) Proxenus.

# SECT. 36.

II. Prepositions governing two cases, viz. genitive and accusative : διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπέρ.

Διὰ with the genitive, *through*; 1) of time and space, *through*; 2) of instrumentality, *by means of*; 3) with numerals, *after, at the interval of*.

• The river Acheron, flowing through Thesprotis, falls 1) into the Acherusian lake. Poets instructed the ancients by means of legends, as 2) nurses 3) amuse 4) children by story-

- 
- |                               |                     |                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| III. 1) ὁ μεταμελόμενος.      | 2) ὁ κουρεύς.       | 3) ἔχειν.       |
| 4) πυνθάνεσθαι 2d aor. opt.   | 5) ὑπεκκείσθαι.     | 6) διαβιβάζειν. |
| 7) ὥς with optat.             | 8) διαδιδόναι pass. | 9) παραινέειν.  |
| 10) "called by Proxenus" ὑπό. |                     |                 |
| 1) ἐσβάζειν.                  | 2) καθάπερ.         | 3) ἡ τίτλη.     |
|                               |                     | 4) βουκολεῖν.   |

telling 5). The beauty of nature can never be attained by the trickery 6) of art. At all times 7) show thyself one who values 8) the truth. In every season of thy life be a lover of temperance. The fixing 9) of the tributes 10) of the allies took place 11) like many other things, at an interval of five years. Remedy 12) by advice 13) the perplexity of a friend which [arises] through ignorance, and that [which arises] through poverty 14) endeavour, as much as thou canst, to lessen. Demosthenes meditated 15) through the whole night, what he was going 16) to say to the people on the following 17) day. The Olympic games were celebrated 18) at an interval of five years. The river Peneius flows through [the vale of] Tempe. The Thebans rebuilt 19) Messene after an interval of two hundred and thirty years.

*Διά* with the accusative, *on account of, for the sake of, for.*

Aurora carried off Tithonus for love, and conveyed him to Æthiopia. Almost all the Greeks zealously studied 1) Homer; perhaps on account of their being 2) still warlike; and many knew the Iliad by heart 3). Mæander, tyrant of Samos, fled to Sparta on account of the invasion 4) of the Persians, and implored Cleomenes for aid. Take an oath for two reasons 5); either to free 6) yourself from an evil imputation 7), or to deliver 8) your friends from great dangers. Pausanias was in great esteem among 9) the Greeks on account

---

5) ἡ μυθολογία. 6) ἡ κίβδηλία. 7) sing. 8) "appear honouring"  
 προτιμάων. 9) ἡ τάξις. 10) ὁ φόρος. 11) γίγνεσθαι.  
 12) ἀκείσθαι. 13) ἡ γνώμη dat. 14) ἡ ἔνδεια. 15) σκοπεῖν.  
 16) μέλλειν. 17) ἐπιών, οὔσα, ὄν. 18) γίγνεσθαι. In this, as in the  
 other example where an interval of *five* years is spoken of, the intervening  
 time was really only *four* complete years. 19) πάλιν οἰκίζειν.

1) σπουδάζειν περί τι. 2) nom. with infin. 3) ἀπὸ μνήμης εἰδέναι.  
 4) ἡ ἔφοδος. 5) ἡ πρόφασις. 6) ἀπολύειν.  
 7) ἡ αἰτία. 8) διασώζειν. 9) παρὰ with dative.



of his command at Plateæ. Solon being asked by Periander when 10) he was silent, whether 11) he was silent on account of want 12) of something to say 13) or on account of folly 14), replied, Nay 15), no fool would be silent.

### Phrases with *διά*.

Socrates would perhaps have been put to death by the thirty tyrants, had not their power 1) been speedily 2) dissolved 3). Isocrates said the Greeks must dread the time, when the Barbarians should become unanimous 4), the Greeks being, as now, at enmity with 5) each other. Those of the Lacedæmonians who had contended honourably were received with praises 6). Let no man renounce hope: for things change with facility 7). To blame and to punish him who does something faulty must needs 8) produce hostility 9). Darius the son of Hystaspes forgave 10) the Persians who plotted against him, and they remained faithful to him because they always bore 11) in mind his benefit. The Athenians blamed 12) and were angry with 12) Pericles, because 13) he had persuaded them to go to war. It is not right 14) to despond, and having been defeated 15) in the first struggles, altogether 16) to lose hope.

*Κατά* with genitive, 1) *down, under*; 2) *against* (the last the most common in prose).

10) ἐπεὶ. 11) πότερα. 12) σπάνις. 13) οἱ λόγοι.

14) ἡ μωρία. 15) ἀλλά.

1) ἡ δυναστεία.

2) διὰ ταχέων.

3) καταλύειν 1 aor. pass.

4) διὰ μιᾶς γνώμης γίγνεσθαι.

5) πολεμικῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα.

6) δι' ἐπαίνων ἄγεσθαι.

7) ἡ εὐπέτεια.

8) ἀνάγκη.

9) δι' ἀπεχθείας γίγνεσθαι.

10) συγγνώμην ἔχειν with dat.

11) διὰ μνήμης ἔχειν.

12) δι' αἰτίας καὶ ὀργῆς ἔχειν. This

verb with *διά* serves as a periphrasis for many verbs denoting the passions and emotions.

13) ὥς with part. 1 aor.

14) χρή.

15) σφάλω acc. part. 2d aor. pass.

16) διὰ παντός.

Diogenes was killed 1) by throwing 2) himself from a bridge. Tears trickled down her 3) cheeks. When I blame you for what has happened, I speak not against all, but only against those, who lie open to 4) my remarks 5). He who undertakes something against another, often turns round 6) the trap 7) against himself. We should not admire the rich, but considering 8) the envy [which prevails] against them, be content with 9) mediocrity. He who utters a falsehood, not to deliver himself from punishment but also to the injury of 10) another, deserves double punishment. Cicero wrote many orations against Antonius, as Demosthenes against Philip. Many men do good to those who are not connected with them 11), and attempt evil against their relations 12).

*Κατά* with accusative, 1) extension in time and space, *in, over, throughout, at*; 2) proximity, either with motion or rest, *near, in, towards*; 3) *according to, in proportion to, in respect to*.

Where is it pleasanter to spend the summer than in the country 1)? Those who inhabited the Gymnesian islands went 2) naked in the summer season. All the citizens must live according to the laws. In every action consider thy own ability. Many who have learned philosophy do not live according to it. The Pyrenean mountains surpass 3) others in respect to height and magnitude. The island of Sicily has in many places fountains 4) of warm water, of which those near 5) Himera are salt 6), but the Egestan drinkable 7). The birds

1) ἀποθνήσκειν 2d aor.  
down the cheeks."

2) particip.  
4) ἔνοχος εἰμί τινι.

3) "trickled to her  
5) τὰ εἰρημένα.

6) περιτρέπιν.

7) ἡ πάγη.

8) ἀναλογίζεσθαι.

9) ἀγαπᾶν with accus. Matthiä § 403: 1.

10) i. e. against.

11) οἱ μὴδὲν προσήκοντες.

12) οἰκέως, α, ον.

1) οἱ ἀγροί.

2) διάγειν.

3) διαφέρειν with gen.

4) ἡ ἐκβολή.

5) κατά.

6) ἀλμυρός, α, ον.

7) πότιμος, ον.

show a great strength of wing, flying over the wide sea to warm countries. The idea of monarchy is 8) a government of men, voluntarily and according to the laws; that of tyranny, of men against their will and not 9) according to the laws. Lysander besieged Athens both by land and by sea. After 10) the victory over the Persians, the Athenians passed 11) a law that the cocks should fight publicly every year 12). In the course of the Persian war, the Greeks displayed the greatest valour.

Phrases with *κατά*.

A prudent general especially seeks to prevent the junction of his enemies 1). Most of the contemporaries of 2) Socrates judged him very unjustly. Demand not more of any one than is proportioned to his strength. The soldiers of Cyrus perceived that submission to discipline 3) was more profitable 4) than their monthly 5) pay. The Greeks were very 6) nearly defeated by the Persians, on account of their disunion 7). Gradual transition 8) makes every kind of creature 9) able to endure 10) changes. Virtuous actions 11) are of themselves 12) pleasing to the lovers of virtue 13). He is likely to stumble 14) who takes 15) on himself a greater burden than is proportioned to his strength 16). Cyrus saw this dream 17); a superhuman being 18) seemed 19) to approach him and say, Prepare thyself 20); for thou shalt now go 21)

8) ἡ μὲν ἐκόντων κ. τ. λ. βασιλεία ἡγεῖται. The second clause of the sentence must be arranged in a corresponding way. 9) μή.

10) μετὰ with accus. 11) τίθεσθαι. 12) κατ' ἐνιαυτόν.

1) "seeks that his enemies may not be (ὅπως μὴ with future) together" καθ' ἑν εἶναι. 2) οἱ κατὰ τινα. 3) τὸ πειθαρχεῖν.

4) κερδαλέως. 5) κατὰ μῆνα. 6) κατὰ μικρόν.

7) διχοστατεῖν. 8) ἡ κατὰ μικρὸν παράλλαξις. 9) πᾶσα φύσις.

10) ὑποφέρειν. 11) "actions according to virtue." 12) καθ' ἑαυτάς.

13) ὁ φιλόκαλος. 14) πταίνειν. 15) αἰρεσθαι. 16) ἡ καθ' ἑαυτόν.

17) ὄναρ ἰδεῖν τοιούδε. 18) κρείττων τις ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπον.

19) δοκεῖν with nom. and infin. 20) συσκευάζεσθαι.

21) εἰς θεοῦ ἀπιέναι. the present of this verb has a future signification.

to the gods. Theseus collected 22) the inhabitants 23) of Attica, who had previously lived in separate villages 24). The story of 25) Arion, who was saved by a dolphin, is known to every one. Themistocles and Pausanias were the most illustrious 26) of the Greeks of their own day 27).

Ὑπέρ with genitive, 1) *above, over, upon*; 2) *for the sake of, on behalf of*.

The Pæonians worship the sun; and the image of the sun is a small 1) disk 2) upon a long pole 3). The good must contend 4) with the good, for virtue and renown 5), but without envy and jealousy 6). Zaleucus of Thurii, the lawgiver of the Locrians, died fighting 7) for his native land. The soldiers fought most bravely for [the possession of] the dead bodies of the slain. Pindaros, tyrant of Ephesus, sailed 8) to the Peloponnesus, in order not to make 9) his native country subject 10) to the Lydians. Men would all willingly live long, and yet do none of those things which are necessary in order to longevity 11). Parrhasius painted a picture of Ajax contending with 12) Ulysses for the arms of Achilles. Magistracies exist, and laws are enacted 13) in order 14) that no citizen may suffer injustice.

Ὑπέρ with accusative, 1) *over*, (i. e. with motion terminating beyond) *beyond*; 2) *above*, of measure and place.

22) εἰς ταὐτὸν ξυνάγειν.

23) ὁ κατοικῶν with accus.

24) κατὰ κώμας.

25) τὰ κατὰ with accus.

26) λαμπρός.

27) οἱ καθ' ἑαυτούς.

1) βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ.

2) ὁ δίσκος.

3) τὸ ξύλον.

4) φιλονεικεῖν.

5) ἡ εὐδοξία.

6) ἡ ζηλοτυπία.

7) ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

8) ἀπαίρειν.

9) ὑπέρ with the article and infin. with μή.

10) ὑποχείριος.

11) "for being long-lived;" μακροβίος γίγνεσθαι.

12) πρὸς with accus.

13) κείσθαι.

14) ὑπὲρ τοῦ with the infin. and μηδείς.

Every thing which exceeds 1) measure is injurious. He who eats or drinks beyond satiety 2) finds no pleasure in either. The light-armed 3) were posted behind the heavy-armed, that they might shoot their arrows over the front-rank 4). Clearchus the Lacedæmonian fought with the Thracians, who live beyond the Hellespont. If not above half the judges in the Areopagus condemned a culprit, he was acquitted. In the time of Demetrius the Phalerian, there lived in Attica above 21,000 citizens, 10,000 settlers 5), and 400,000 slaves. Conopion carried the dead body of Phocion beyond Eleusis.

# SECT. 37.

## III. Prepositions governing three cases: ἀμφί, περί, ἐπί, μετά, παρὰ, πρόσ, ὑπό.

Ἀμφί with genitive, *about, around; for, on behalf of*: with dative, *around, in respect to*. N.B. Ἀμφί is nearly synonymous with περί in meaning; and as the use of the former with the genitive and dative is chiefly Ionic and poetical, it is preferable in prose to use περί with these cases.

Ἀμφί with accusative, 1) *about*, of place not exactly defined; 2) *about*, of number and time; 3) *in respect to*.

The zeal 1) which any one has in respect to a science is best proved by 2) the progress which he makes in it. The Greeks were accustomed about noon 3) to keep themselves disengaged from 4) all kinds of occupation. Some thought that Athens lay about the middle of Greece, and of the whole habitable earth 5).

---

1) "above measure."      2) ὁ κόρος.      3) ψιλός, ἡ, ὅν.      4) πρόσθεν.  
 5) ὁ μέτοικος.  
 1) ἡ σπουδή.      2) ἐκ.      3) τὸ μέσον τῆς ἡμέρας.      4) σχολήν  
 εἶναι with gen.      5) ἡ οἰκουμένη.

## Phrases with ἀμφί.

A ruler of a great country must direct his attention to 1) many things. If to perform great deeds consists in this 2), that it is not possible either to be at rest oneself 3) nor to enjoy pleasure 4) with friends, we will renounce 5) this happiness. The Lacedæmonians were experienced in all that related to war 6). Most of the scholars of 7) Socrates loved their master greatly. Every thing which belongs to 8) a house must be well arranged 9), that one may easily find what he wishes to use. It is better to mind one's own affairs 10) than to make oneself cares about other men's affairs. The Thebans were engaged in 11) the festival of Venus, when Pelopidas set the city free.

Περί, with genitive, *for, for the sake of, respecting.*

The poor do not judge 1) rightly respecting the rich, if 2) they think that they are all happy. Who would not fight for the land in which he was born 3) and bred 4)? The contest is for your lives, and for your land, and for your houses, and for your wives, and for your children, and for all that you value 5). When we have rightly apprehended 6) the main point 7) of a matter, we can better glance over 8) the whole and judge of the several parts. Epicurus said that he was ready 9) to dispute the palm of 10) happiness with Jupiter himself, if he had 11) bread and water. History has this advantage 12), that when one has the past in the memory, one can better deliberate respecting the future. Keep 13) silence

- 
- 1) ἔχειν ἀμφί with accus.      2) τοιοῦτο ἐστὶ—ὥστε.      3) ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἔχειν σχολήν.      4) εὐφραίνειν 1st aor. pass.      5) χαίρειν κελεύειν.  
 6) τὰ ἀμφὶ τὸν πόλεμον.      7) οἱ ἀμφί with accus. This phrase often includes the person himself: οἱ ἀμφὶ Πεισίστρατον "Pisistratus and his soldiers," οἱ ἀμφὶ Ὀρφέα "Orpheus and his disciples."      8) ἀμφί.  
 9) εὐκρινῶς κείσθαι.      10) ἔχειν ἀμφὶ τὰ αὐτῶν.      11) ἔχειν ἀμφί.  
 1) δοξάζω.      2) εἴ γε.      3) ἔφν.      4) ἐκτρέφειν 2d aor. pass.  
 5) τὰ ἀγαθὰ.      6) παραλαμβάνειν.      7) τὸ κεφάλαιον.  
 8) ἀποδίδειν.      9) ἐτοίμως ἔχειν.      10) ἐρίζειν περί with genitive.      11) participle.      12) ὠφέλεια.      13) τίθεσθαι.

respecting those things which have been entrusted to thee as secrets 14). Some one said to Aristippus, who was disturbed 15) when a storm arose 16), Dost thou fear, like the multitude? Yes, he replied, and with good reason 17); for your efforts 18) and your danger respect 19) only an unhappy life, but mine respects happiness. I speak not about trifles 20) but about things reputed 21) most important, virtue, and glory, and wealth.

Περί with dative, 1) *around, about* (of that which encircles); 2) with verbs of fearing, *for*.

Cleopatra wore costly rings around her hands. The Persians wore collars 1) around the neck 2), and bracelets 3) around the arms 4), and tiaras 5) about their heads. The Assyrians had about their heads brazen helmets; and shields, and spears, and daggers, nearly resembling 6) the Egyptian. If the Athenians, alarmed for their country, had joined 7) the Mede, his undertaking 8) would have issued 9) as 10) he wished.

Περί with accusative, 1) *around* (of that which invests and covers), *near, in attendance on, about, in all parts of*; 2) *about* (of indefinite number and time); 3) *in reference to, in regard to*.

The Persians had round their bodies embroidered 1) tunics with sleeves reaching to the wrists 2), and trowsers 3) round their legs 4). Men have devised many arts in regard

14) τὸ ἀπόρρητον. 15) ταράττεσθαι 16) ἐπιγίγνεσθαι.

17) "Yes," &c. καὶ μάλα γε εἰκότως. 18) ἡ σπουδὴ sing. 19) "to you is the effort only about." 20) μικρός. 21) δοκεῖν εἶναι.

1) ὁ στρεπτός. 2) ὁ τράχηλος plur. 3) τὸ ψέλλιον. 4) ἡ χεῖρ.

5) ὁ τίάρας. 6) παραπλήσιος, α, ον with dat. 7) προσχωρεῖν with dat.

8) τὰ πράγματα. 9) προσχωρεῖν. 10) ᾗ.

1) ποικίλος. 2) χειρὶδωτός, ον, "with sleeves reaching to the wrists." 3) αἱ ἀναξυρίδες, ων. 4) τὸ σκέλος.

to wild beasts, by which they tame 5) them, and make them more valuable 6). Be just, and conduct thyself piously 7) in regard, to strangers. In the end we always revert 8) to that, about which we are most in earnest 9). Menestheus was not ungrateful 10) towards the Tyndaridæ. Paches settled 11) the affairs of 12) Mitylene and the rest of Lesbos, as it seemed good 13) to him. The Phæacians enjoyed renown in regard to naval affairs 14). Of the Syracusans and their allies were killed about 260. The Athenians sent Eurymedon, about the winter solstice 15), to Sicily, to announce 16) that assistance would arrive. The Phœnicians lived about the whole of Sicily, taking possession of the promontories on the sea coast 17) and the adjacent small islands. The Lacedæmonians ravaged first the [parts] about the plain, and then fortified Deceleia, dividing the work to 18) the several cities. The Scythians wander about their own country. The plague afflicting 19) Athens, all the laws were disregarded 20) which they had formerly observed 21) in regard to funerals. Acanthus and Apollonia were the largest of the cities in the neighbourhood of Olympus.

### Phrases with *περί*.

All men set a high value on 1) being held in remembrance 2). Courtiers 3) corrupt a sovereign, as orators 4) a people. The wife of Epaminondas and other Theban women drank with Phœbidas and his companions 5) till they were intoxicated 6).

- 
- |   |                        |   |
|---|------------------------|---|
| 5) ἡμεροῦν.                                     | 6) "worthy of more."   | 7) εὐσεβεῖν.                                      |
| 8) περιπίπτειν with dat.                        | 9) σπουδάζειν περί τι. | 10) ἀχάριστος.                                    |
| γίγνεσθαι.                                      | 11) καθίστασθαι.       | 12) τὰ περί.                                      |
| 13) ἢ ἐδόκει.                                   | 14) τὰ περί τὰς ναῦς.  | 15) ἡλίου τρέπαι αἱ χειμεριναί.                   |
| 16) part. fut.                                  | 17) ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ.     | 18) see Phrases with κατὰ, No. 23.                |
| 19) πίεζω.                                      | 20) συνταράσσω.        | 21) χρῆσθαι.                                      |
| 1) περί πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι.                       | 2) μνημονεύεσθαι.      | 3) "those about the court."                       |
| 4) "those [employed] about oratory" ἡ ῥητορικὴ. | 5) "those about him."  | 6) "till (ἄχρι with gen.) intoxication" (ἡ μέθη). |



Think it of little value 7) to be praised by bad men. The party of Pericles brought about 8) the Peloponnesian war. They are foolish who think they are showing piety 9) towards God, when they are performing sacrifice. Value more highly 10) to leave 11) a good reputation to thy children than much wealth. It is proper for man to occupy himself with 12) those things which will form 13) his mind; for to this end has he received a soul from God. The coward values life highly for the sake of sensual 14) pleasures. Cyrus made a great point 15), of not breaking his word 16) when he had concluded a treaty 17) with any one, or had promised any thing.

Ἐπί with genitive, 1) *upon, beside, presiding over*; 2) *in the direction of, towards*; 3) *during the time of*.

The mark of 1) the Persian kings was a golden eagle extended 2) upon a long spear. The sun is the cause to men of all things beautiful on earth, and there would be none of those [things which are] upon it if the sun did not shine\*3). In the time of Cecrops, and the first kings until Theseus, Attica was inhabited in separate villages 4). Cerdylum is on high ground 5), on the other side the river, not very distant from Amphipolis. In Egypt the men carry burdens on their heads, and the women on their shoulders. The oldest inhabitants of Greece dwelt on the mountains and in the valleys, dispersed 6), without walls and without cities. Xenophon, seeing the Carduchians descending from the mountains, sends a messenger and orders the Greeks to remain beside 7) the

---

7) περὶ ὀλίγου ποιῆσθαι. 8) διαπράττεσθαι. 9) εὐσεβεῖν τὰ περὶ τινα.  
 10) περὶ πλείονος. 11) καταλείπειν. 12) γίγνεσθαι περὶ τι.  
 13) παίδεύειν. 14) "which relate to the body." 15) see No. 1.  
 16) μηδὲν ψεύδεσθαι. 17) σπένδεσθαι τινι.  
 1) dat. 2) ἀνατείνω. 3) ἐπιλάμπειν part. absol. with μή.  
 4) κατὰ κώμας. 5) μετέωρον. 6) σποράς, ἄδους. 7) παρά with dat.

river, without passing. The road which led 8) towards Thermopylae, and by which Xerxes must march, was very narrow and steep. The Athenians sailed with sixty ships to Samos; others were gone to Caria and to Chios and Lesbos. The Boeotians, who formerly dared not encounter 9) the Lacedaemonians, made an irruption into their territory, and did not return homeward 10) before 11) they had ravaged it. The Athenians carried on wars in the time of Erechtheus and in the time of the Heraclidæ against the Peloponnesians. Agesilaus, while he was at the head of government, exhibited the conduct 12) of a praiseworthy 13) king.

Ἐπί with dative, 1) *upon, over*; 2) *near, next to* (of time and place), *in addition to*; 3) *dependent upon, on condition of, with a view to, on the ground of*.

Socrates reckoned himself happy 1) on many other [grounds] and also on this, that he was a rational being 2) and an Athenian. We hate those who revile us, with a view to our injury 3); but we should praise and regard as friends those who exhort 4) us with a view to our benefit. Men cease to pity each other on the ground of common misfortune, when they have been assailed by domestic calamity. Tell me on what [ground] 5) does a city deserve to be admired and praised? Is it 6) on the ground of the excellence of the laws, or the multitude of men, the abundance of goods in the market, or the magnificence of buildings, or lastly on the ground of the statues with which it is adorned? If being 7) near the end of life we wished 8) to commit to any one our male children to educate 9), or our

- |                   |                            |                |                       |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 8) φέρω.          | 9) ἀντιτάττεσθαι with dat. | 10) ἐπ' οἴκου. | 11) οὐ πρότερον—πρὶν. |
| 1) εὐδαιμονίζειν. | 2) λογικός, ἢ, ὄν.         | 3) ἡ βλάβη.    | 4) νοουθετεῖν.        |
| 5) ἐπὶ τῷ.        | 6) πρότερα.                | 7) γίγνεσθαι.  | 8) opt.               |
|                   |                            |                | 9) inf. 1st aor.      |

daughters to take care of 10), should we think an intemperate man trustworthy for this purpose 11)? The glory of the Athenians was humbled ever since 12) the defeat near Delium took place. The Leontines, abandoning their city, settled at 13) Syracuse, on condition of the right of citizenship 14). The Lacedæmonians made a treaty and alliance with the Athenians, not for a good purpose 15), but for the enslavement of the Peloponnesus. Critobulus laughed at Socrates for his ignorance of what wealth was, because he said he was richer 16) than Critobulus. Solon did not think it right to place 17) affairs in the power of public speakers 18), but enjoined by law what was advantageous to the people. Morose 19) men do not so much rejoice in their own 20) advantages 21), as [they do] at other men's 22) misfortunes. Some things are [dependent] on our will 23), some are not dependent. It is noble to harangue 24) over the bodies of those killed in war.

Ἐπί with accusative, with verbs of motion, 1) *to, towards, upon, against, in*; 2) *as far as* (of time and place); 3) of the purpose and object, *for*.

He who betakes himself 1) to political administration 2), because he has miscarried 3) in philosophy or art, is much deceived. Accustom thyself to take pleasure in those pursuits 4) by which thou improvest 5) in goodness. The seven [chiefs] against Thebes were all killed except 6) Arion, whom his horse saved. The vale of Tempe extends in length as much as forty stadia. The sophist Sidonius was once boast-

---

10) διαφυλάσσειν. with accus.	11) εἰς ταῦτα.	12) ἀφ' οὗ.	13) εἰκῆν
14) ἡ πολιτεία.	15) ἀγαθόν.	16) nominative.	
17) καταστήσαι.	18) οἱ λέγοντες.	19) μοχθηρόν.	20) ἴδιος.
21) τὸ ἀγαθόν.	22) ἀλλότριος.	23) "on us."	24) λόγους ποιεῖσθαι.
1) καταφεύγειν.	2) τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι.	3) διαμαρτάνειν τινός.	
4) ἡ διατριβή.	5) ἐπιιδόναι ἐπὶ τι.	6) πλὴν gen.	

ing that he had tried 7) the whole of philosophy, and said, If Aristotle calls me to the Lyceum, I follow 8) him; if Plato to the Academy, I come; if Zeno to the Pœcile, I spend my time 9) with him; if Pythagoras calls me, I am silent. Then Demonax rose up and said, Pythagoras calls thee! The expedition of Darius against the Scythians took place after the capture of Babylon. Whenever the Athenian sailors went out for the collection of wood 10), they were destroyed by the Syracusan cavalry, who were masters of 11) the land. In order to improve 12) the cavalry it is necessary first to make them more ready in mounting on 13) their horses. Teribazus was so dear 14) to the king, that whenever 15) he was present 16) no one else helped 17) the king on horseback.

### Phrases with ἐπί.

Sparta was for this reason the longest time 1) free, because she was not inactive 2) even in peace. I think we should do 3) every thing that we may not 4) fall into dependence upon 5) foreigners, but that rather they may be dependent on us. In all circumstances 6) mediocrity 7) is good; for neither superfluity 8) nor deficiency 9) pleases 10) me. The scholar goes for this purpose 11) to his teacher, to 12) learn from 13) him something useful. There are men who though they are rich, yet think themselves so poor, that they undergo 14) every danger on condition of 15) acquiring more. In the time of the thirty tyrants at Athens, great iniquities were practised.

- 
- |                         |  |                              |                  |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|
| 7) πειρᾶσθαι with gen.  | 8) This and the following verbs are to be in the future. | 9) διατρέχειν μετά with gen. | 10) φρυγανισμός. |
| 11) κρατεῖν gen.        | 12) βελτίους ποιεῖν.                                     | 13) ἀναξιατικώτερος ἐπί.     |                  |
| 14) φίλος.              | 15) ὁπότε.   | 16) παρῆναι optat.           | 17) ἀναξάλλειν.  |
| 1) ἐπὶ πλεῖστον.        | 2) σχολὴν ἄγειν.   | 3) ἡμῖν ποιητέα.             |                  |
| 4) ὥς μήποτε with subj. | 5) γιγνέσθαι ἐπὶ with dat.                               | 6) ἐπὶ παντί.                |                  |
| 7) ἡ μετριοτήτης.       | 8) ἡ ὑπερβολή.   | 9) ἡ ἑλλειψις.               | 10) δοκεῖ μοι.   |
| 11) ἐπὶ τοῦτο.          | 12) ἵνα with subj.                                       | 13) παρὰ with gen.           |                  |
| 14) ὑποδύναμι with dat. | 15) ἐφ' ᾧ with fut. ind., though the infin.              |                              |                  |

It depends on 16) yourself to be good. Let every one employ all his efforts, to pursue diligently 17) the work over which he is appointed 18). The Peloponnesians, finding that 19) the Athenians did not sail against them, put to sea 20) at daybreak 21), having arranged 22) their ships four deep 23).

Μετά with genitive, *with, along with, on the side of* (as a partizan); of attendant circumstances.

Leonidas died with three hundred Spartans for his native land. Along with a friend the journey through life is pleasant, with him all is easy. Those who are accustomed always to speak with boldness 1) have frequently been involved in 2) the heaviest calamities. A poor 3), but well-educated man, is more agreeable than an uneducated man, [accompanied] with riches. To excel 4), [accompanied] with virtue, is no mean praise. In misfortune it must be our consolation that God will be on the side of justice. The Argives, with arms in their hands 5), arranged themselves 6) against the Corinthians.

Μετά with dative, *among*, is used only by the poets.

Μετά with the accusative, *after, next to*,

Immediately after the death of Socrates, the people repented and put his accusers to death 1) without trial 2). Most men become wise after misfortune. Next to the gods the laws most preserve a city. After a short 3) time repentance always follows injustice. The Pythagoreans said, that the soul served 4)

- 
- might also be used. 16) ἔστιν ἐπὶ with dat. 17) σπουδαίως πράττειν.  
 18) τάττειν τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι. 19) ἐπειδὴ. 20) ἀνάγεσθαι.  
 21) ἅμα ἔν. 22) τάσσεσθαι. 23) ἐπὶ τεσσάρων.  
 1) παρρησία. 2) περιπίπτειν with dat. 3) "a man with poverty."  
 4) τὸ πρωτεύειν. 5) μεθ' ὧρων. 6) ἀντιτάσσεσθαι with dat.  
 1) ἀποκτείνειν. 2) ἀχρίτοι. 3) ὀλίγος. 4) ἡγεύειν with dat.

the body more by day 5) than by night 6). After the Persian war 7) the Athenians strengthened 8) their city, and erected 9) the Long Walls.

*Παρά* with genitive, *from* (of a living being from whom anything is derived).

Pericles left his property 1) less than he had received it 2) from his father. Associate with 3) those, and make those your friends, from whom you may learn most. What men do not foresee 4) by human sagacity, they do not learn from the gods by divination. Despise no counsel, even from the humblest, if he means well 5). The Indians are said to obtain gold from the ants. The Athenians were hated after the death of Aristides, because they exacted 6) money from their confederates.

*Παρά* with dative, *near, among, in estimation of* (apud, inter).

Cimon enjoyed 1) illustrious renown 2) not only among his [fellow] citizens, but also among the other Greeks. Among the Tartessians it was not allowed 3) a younger man to give evidence against 4) an older man. In my estimation 5) the injured person is better off 6) than the injurer. Agesilaus restored the most eminent and noblest of his prisoners without ransom, and thus took away their credit 7) in the estimation of their fellow-citizens.

5) μεθ' ἡμέραν.     6) νύκτωρ.     7) τὰ Μηδικά.     8) κρατύνειν.

9) ιστάναι 1st aor.

1) αἶνος.     2) παραλαμβάνειν.     3) ὁμιλεῖν with dat.     4) προορᾶν.  
5) ἐν φρονεῖν.     6) πρᾶττεσθαι. This verb also takes a double accusative.

1) ἔχειν.     2) περιτόητος δόξα.     3) ἕξιςτι with dative.  
4) καταμαρτυρεῖν with gen.     5) "with me [as] judge."     6) κάλλιον  
ἔχειν with gen.     7) ἀπιστοῦ πηγεῖν.

Παρά with accusative 1) of persons, *to, towards*; 2) *along* of space; 3) *against, contrary to*; *during*, of time; 4) *in comparison with, beyond in degree*.

After the battle near 1) Ægospotami, Conon sailed away with eight ships to 2) Evagoras in 3) Cyprus. The city of the Naxians, having revolted 4) from the Athenians, was first reduced by them to slavery, contrary to agreement 5). Quite 6) contrary to nature, men do not use simple food, but place 7) dainties on their tables. A good prince easily grants access 8) to himself to all his subjects. Phocion was born poor, and continued poor during his whole life. He is senseless 9) who acts 10) contrary to what is ordained 11) by the gods, that he may 12) gain 13) favour among men. The settlers along the sea [coast] lived more securely 14), and some even surrounded 15) themselves with walls. The Athenians marched at day-break, and when they reached 16) the river Cacuparis, went along 17) the river, through the inland country 18). Eclipses of the sun happened frequently in the Peloponnesian war, compared with what was recorded 19) from former times 20). Agesilaus voluntarily 21) laboured beyond the rest, thinking that all such things were an encouragement to the soldiers. When 22) the dead came 23) to the judge, those from Asia to Rhadamanthus, those from Europe to Æacus, they examine 24) each, not knowing whence they are.

- 
- |                              |  |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1) περί with acc.            | 2) i. e. to go and be <i>with</i> him. | 3) εἰς.                                   |
| 4) ἀφίσταναι 2d aor.         | 5) τὸ καθιστηκός.                      | 6) πᾶν.                                   |
| 7) παρατιθέναι.              | 8) ἡ εἴσοδος.                          | 9) ἄφρων.                                 |
| 10) ποιεῖν.                  | 11) τᾶττεν part. perf. pass.           | 12) This is expressed by the future part. |
| 13) λαμβάνεσθαι.             | 14) βεβαιότερον.                       | 15) περιβάλλεσθαι with accus.             |
| 16) γίγνεσθαι παρά with dat. | 17) ἵεναι παρά with accus.             | 18) ἡ με-                                 |
| σοργία.                      | 19) τὰ μνημονεύόμενα.                  | 20) ὁ πρὶν χρόνος.                        |
| 21) ἐκόν.                    | 22) ἐπιθεῖν with subj.                 | 23) ἀφικνεῖσθαι 2d aor.                   |
|                              |  | 24) διεσθαι.                              |

## Phrases with παρά.

Jupiter allowed 1) the Dioscuri to be alternate days 2) among the gods and among men. Alexander the Great was near dying 3) after he had bathed in the water of the Cydnus. Æschines, avoiding investigation 4) when the events were recent 5), came subsequently accusing Demosthenes. The Athenians were within a few votes of declaring infamous 6) Philip-  
pus the [son] of Philip-  
pus.

Πρός with genitive, 1) *towards, in the direction of*; 2) *by* (in forms of adjuration), *by* (of the cause); 3) *to the advantage of, suitably to*; 4) *on the side of* (by descent).

Mechanical arts 1) were held in disesteem 2) by the cities of Greece. When Alexander wished to subdue 3) the Persians, he said to the Greeks, that he acted not for the advantage of Macedonia and himself alone, but of all Greece. Chærecrates said, You speak absurdly 4), Socrates, and not at all in character 5). In the name of your paternal and maternal gods, and of relationship and kindred 6), cease to do wrong 7) against your country. I entreat 8) by [your] children, by your wives, by the good things which you enjoy 9), do not slight 10) me who have taken refuge with 11) you. It is absurd that 12) you should listen 13) favourably 14) to that [part] of the testimony only which is to the advantage of him who commits the injury. Themistocles, on his father's side, was not [one] of those who were very illustrious 15) at Athens, and on the mother's side

1) συγχωρεῖν with dat. 2) παρ' ἡμέραν. 3) παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν ἀποθανεῖν. 4) ὁ ἐλέγχος. plur. 5) παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα.

6) παρ' ὀλίγας ψήφους ἀτιμοῦν indic. 1st aor.

1) βανανυσική τέχνη. 2) ἀδοξοῦσθαι. 3) καταυτρεΐσθαι.

4) ἄτοπα. 5) πρὸς σοῦ. 6) κῆδος καὶ συγγένεια. 7) παύεσθαι

1st aor. followed by participle of ἀμαρτάνειν ἐς. 8) ἀντιβολεῖν.

9) τὰ ὅντα ὑμῖν ἀγαθὰ. 10) περιίδω subj. 2d aor. with accus.

11) εἰς. 12) εἰ with fut. 13) ἀκούειν 1st fut. middle; for

ἀκούω is not in use. 14) πιστῶς. 15) οἱ ἄγαν ἐπιφανεῖς.



he was illegitimate 16). Having heard that Ischomachus was called virtuous 17) by all men, I determined 18) to endeavour to become acquainted 19) with him.

Πρός with the dative, 1) *at, near* ; 2) *in addition to*.

Rivers, at 1) their sources, are not large, but 2) easily passed 3) ; but the further they run 4), other rivers falling into them, make their stream stronger. A cart was near the gates, and they being opened, according to custom, the Athenians ran from their ambuscade, hoping to arrive 5) before the gates had been closed again. Crito lived so expensively 6) and wastefully 7), as to spend other people's 8) property in addition to his own. The king [of Persia] minds 9) not less agricultural affairs than military ; and besides 10) he has gardens, called paradises, full of all good and beautiful things which the earth produces. In nothing was Philip so much 11) superior to 12) the Athenians as in applying first to affairs 13). Æschines was wholly intent upon gain 14).

Πρός with accusative, 1) of place with verbs of motion, *to, towards* ; 2) *against, towards* of the dispositions (*contra, erga*) ; 3) *in respect to, in comparison with* ; 4) *to, for* (of the object and purpose).

The rich maintain 1) a multitude of servants who are of no use 2). Antalcidas was sent by the Lacedæmonians to the king, as ambassador respecting peace. No man has been found perfect in respect to virtue. We must fight 3) for free-

16) νόθος, not as being born out of wedlock, but as having a Thracian for his mother. 17) καλός τε καγαθός. 18) δοκεῖ with dative of the person determining. 19) συγγίγνεσθαι 2d aor.

1) the preposition must be followed by μέν, to which δέ answers.  
2) ἀλλά. 3) εὐδιόεστος. 4) ὅσα ὅαν πορρώτερω γίνωνται.  
5) φθάσαι πρὶν, with the following verb in the infinitive. 6) πολυτελῶς.  
7) ἀσώτως. 8) ἀλλότριος. 9) ἐπιμελίσθαι with gen.  
10) πρὸς τούτοις. 11) πλεον—ῆ. 12) κρατεῖν with gen.  
13) τῷ πρότερος γιγνέσθαι πρὸς τοῖς πράγμασι. 14) πρὸς τῷ λήμματι.  
1) τρέφειν. 2) "useful for nothing." 3) διαμάχεσθαι.

dom against our desires, not less than against those who attempt to enslave us 4) with arms. Valour is proved 5) in battle against the enemy. Tissaphernes accused 6) Cyrus to his brother of plotting 7) against him. The Sicani inhabited the western [parts] of Sicily. Riches and honour are nothing to virtue and health. Let a judge never decide 8) through favour. We must consider 9) every thing in reference to the existing juncture 10). The corrupt orators were indifferent about 11) appearing honest 12), and thought all other things trifles 13) compared with getting money 14). What Philip possessed before my administration 15) I shall pass over, for I consider that none of them concerns me.

Ὑπό with the genitive, 1) *under*, of position (in this sense rare); 2) *to, with, from*, of accompanying and operative circumstances; 3) *by*, with passive and neuter passive verbs, to denote the cause (as distinguished from the instrument).

It is said that Homer begged in Greece from poverty and want. Men do much evil from necessity. Owing to the multitude of darts, the enemies left the palisades 1) and the towers. Owing to the winds we were not able to sail. Many of the soldiers of Xenophon were left, having their eyes injured 2) by the snow, and many having their toes mortified 3) by the cold. It is better to be praised by another than by oneself. It is said that Pyrrhus king of Epirus was killed at Argos, struck 4) by a woman with 5) a tile. Timotheus was

4) middle voice.

5) κρίσις ἐστὶ τινος.

6) διαβάλλειν.

7) ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοι with dat.

8) κρίσιν ποιῆσθαι.

9) θεωρεῖν.

10) ὁ ὑπάρχων καιρός.

11) ὀλιγωρεῖν with gen.

12) ἐπεικεῖς.

13) πάρεργα.

14) τὸ λαμβάνειν.

15) τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι with the

pronoun in the accus.

1) τὸ σταύρωμα. 2) "being injured" (2d aor. pass. διαφθείρω) "as to their eyes" accus. without preposition.

3) ἀποσσεσηπέναι with similar

construction to the preceding.

4) βάλλειν.

5) dative of the instru-

sued by 6) Demosthenes, because he owed a sum of money 7) to his father. The Lacedæmonians came on slowly, moving equably 8) in time 9), to the music 10) of many flute-players 11).

Υπό with the dative, *under*, of position, (a state of rest being implied) ; *under*, of subjection.

The soldiers ran forward from the trees under which they were, three or four steps 1); and when the stones rushed down 2), retreated. They fable 3) that the river Alpheus, which rises in 4) the Peloponnesus, keeps its course 5) through the sea, under the earth, as far as the Arethusa in Sicily. Alexander, in a short time, brought 6) the whole Persian monarchy under his power 7). If we allow 8) our allies to fall 9) under the power of our enemies, we shall ourselves be in danger of suffering a kindred fate 10). The whole of Asia, on this side 11) the Phasis and Euphrates, was subject to the Romans, and the rulers appointed 12) by them, except some Arabs.

Υπό with accusative : *under* (implying motion,) *to-wards*, *about* (of proximity in time (sub)).

The soldiers went under the trees, not in a body 1), but singly 2), each protecting himself 3) as he could. They ar-

---

ment without prep.	6) δίκην Φεύγειν.	7) τὸ χρέος.	8) ὁμαλῶς.
9) μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ.	10) simply ὑπό.	11) αὐλήτης.	
1) βῆμα.	2) Φέρεσθαι.	3) μυθεύειν.	4) ἄρχεσθαι ἀπό.
5) τὸ ῥεῖθρον ἔχειν.	6) ποιῆσθαι.	7) "under himself."	
8) περιόπτεισθαι fut.	9) γίγνεσθαι part.	10) ἀδελφὰ αὐτοῖς πάσχειν.	
11) ἐντός with gen.	12) ἀποδεικνύειν.		
1) ἀθρόος.	2) καθ' ἑνα.	3) φυλάττεισθαι.	

rived 4) the second day 5) at 6) the town of Gobryas, and found the fortress very strong, and many oxen and sheep driven 7) under the walls. About the same time the Athenians sent ten thousand colonists 8) to what was then called the Nine Ways, now Amphipolis. About nightfall Gylippus led out the whole of his land forces.

- 4) γίγνεσθαι.      5) δευτεραῖοι. See Matthiä § 144.      6) πρὸς with dat.  
 7) προσηγμένους.      8) ἑποικοῖς.

## INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

A.		
ACHERON	'Αχέρων, οντος, 'Αχέρουσιος.	Amÿcus 'Αμυκος.
Achilles	'Αχιλλεύς, έως.	Anacharsis 'Ανάχαρσις, έως.
Admetus	'Αδμητος.	Anacreon 'Ανακρέων.
Æacus	Αἴακος.	Anaxagoras 'Αναξαγόρας, ου.
Æetes	Αἰήτης.	Anchises 'Αγκίστης, ου.
Ægean	Αἰγίος.	Andromache 'Ανδρομάχη.
Ægina	'Αίγινα, Αἰγινήτης.	Andromeda 'Ανδρομέδα, ας.
Ægypt	Αἴγυπτος, ή. inhab. Αἰγύπτιος. adj. Αἰγυπτιακός.	Anniceris 'Αννίκερις.
Æneas	Αἰνείας.	Antalcidas 'Αντακλίδας, ου and α.
Æthiopia	Αἰθιοπία, Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθιοπικός.	Antigone, -onus 'Αντιγόνη, -ίγονος.
Africa	Αἰθίοη.	Antiochus 'Αντίοχος.
Agamemnon	'Αγαμέμνων, ονος.	Antisthenes 'Αντισθένης, ους.
Agathocles	'Αγαθοκλής, έους.	Antonius 'Αντώνιος.
Agésilæus	'Αγησίλαος, ου.	Apelles 'Απελλής.
Agis	'Αγίς, ιδος.	Apollo 'Απόλλων, ωνος.
Agrigentum	'Ακράγας, 'Ακραγαντίνος.	Arab 'Αραβ, ῥος.
Ajax	Αἴας, αντος.	Araxes 'Αράξης.
Alcestis	'Αλκηστις.	Arbela 'Αρβηλα.
Alcæus	'Αλκαῖος.	Arcadian 'Αρκάς, άδος.
Alcibiades	'Αλκιβιάδης.	Archelæus 'Αρχέλαιος.
Alcmene	'Αλκμήνη.	Archimedes 'Αρχιμήδης, ους.
Alexander	'Αλέξανδρος.	Archytas 'Αρχύτας.
Alexandridas	'Αλεξανδριδης.	Arethusa 'Αρέθουσα, ης.
Alexius	'Αλέξιος.	Argives 'Αργεῖοι.
Alpheus	'Αλφειός, ό.	Argo 'Αργώ, οῦς, ή. 'Αργοναῦται.
Alps	'Αλπεις, εων, αί.	
Amāsīs	'Αμασις.	Arion 'Αρίων, ωνος.
Amœbæus	'Αμοιβαιός.	Aristides 'Αριστείδης.
Amphipolis	'Αμφίπολις, εως, ή.	Aristippus 'Αρίστιππος.
		Aristo 'Αρίστων, ωνος.
		Aristobulus 'Αριστόβουλος.
		Aristogiton 'Αριστόγειτων.
		Aristophanes 'Αριστοφάνης, ους.
		Aristotle 'Αριστοτέλης, ους.
		Aristoxenus 'Αριστόξενος.
		Armenian 'Αρμένιος.

Artaxerxes	Ἀρταξέρξης, ου.
Aspasia	Ἀσπασία.
Assyria	Ἀσσυρία, Ἀσσύριος.
Asryanax	Ἀστυάναξ.
Atalante	Ἀταλάντη.
Athens	Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθηναῖος.
Athos	Ἄθως, ό.
Attica	Ἀττική.
Augustus	Αὐγούστος.
Aurora	Ἐως, ή.

## B.

Babylon	Βαβυλών, ὤνος, ή.
Bacchylides	Βακχυλίδης.
Bacchus	Διόνυσος.
Bagoas	Βαγώας.
Basias	Βασίας, ου.
Bebrÿces	Βέβρυκες.
Belus	Βήλος.
Biton	Βίτων, ὠνος, ό.
Bœdromion	Βοηδρομίον, ὠνος, ό.
Bœotia	Βοιωτία, Βοιωτός, Βοιωτίας.
Borÿsthenes	Βορυσθένης, ους. Βορυσθενίτης, ου.
Byzantium	Βυζάντιον, Βυζάντιος.

## C.

Cacuparis	Κακύπαρις, εως, ό.
Cæsar	Καῖσαρ, ος.
Cambyzes	Καμβύσης, ου.
Camillus	Κάμιλλος.
Capaneus	Καπανεύς, έως.
Carduchian	Καρδοϋχος.
Carian	Κάρ, ός.
Carthage	Καρχηδών, όνος, ή. Καρχηδόνιος.
Caucasus	Καύκασος.
Cean	Κεῖος.
Celt	Κελτός.
Cerdylium	Κερδύλιον.
Ceres	Δημήτηρ.
Chabrias	Χαβρίας, ου.
Chærecrates	Χαιρεκράτης.

Chæronœa	Χαιρώνεια, ας.
Chalcis	Χαλκίς, ίδος, ή. Χαλκιδεύς, έως.
Charon	Χάρων, ουτος.
Chios	Χίος, ου, ή. inhabitant Χίος.
Cicero	Κικέρων, ὠνος.
Cimon	Κίμων, ὠνος.
Cithæron	Κιθαιρών, ό.
Clazomenæ	Κλαζομεναί, ὤν, αί. Κλαζομένιος.

Cleisophus	Κλεῖσος.
Cleobis	Κλέβεις, ιος ου ίδος.
Cleomenes	Κλεομένης, ους.
Cleonymus	Κλεώνυμος.
Clinias	Κλεινίας, ου.
Clitus	Κλεῖτος.
Codrus	Κόδρος.
Colchis	Κολχίς, ίδος, ή. Κόλχοι, adj. Κολχικός.

Conon	Κόνων, ὠνος.
Coronea	Κορώνεια.
Cos	Κῶς.
Crates	Κράτης, ητος.
Cratevas	Κρατεύας.
Cræsus	Κροῖσος.
Crotona	Κρότων.
Cupid	Ἔρως, ωτος.
Curetes	Κούρητες, ὠν.
Cyanean(rocks)	Κυανέος, α, ὠν.
Cyclops	Κύκλωψ, ὥπος.
Cydnus	Κύδνος, ό.
Cyprus	Κύπρος, ή. Κύπριος.
Cyrene	Κυρήνη, Κυρηναῖος.
Cyrus	Κύρος, ου.

## D.

Daiphantus	Δαίφαντος.
Danaus	Δαναός, Δαναΐδης.
Danube	Ἰστρος, ου, ό.
Daphnis	Δάφνις.
Darius	Δαρεῖος.
Delos	Δήλος, ου, ή.
Delphi	Δελφοί, ὤν.

Demetrius	Δημήτριος.
Democedes	Δημοκρήδης, ου.
Demonax	Δημόναξ, ακτος.
Demosthenes	Δημοσθένης, ους.
Deucalion	Δευκαλίων, ωνος.
Diodorus	Διόδωρος.
Diogenes	Διογένης, ους.
Diomed	Διομήδης, ους.
Dion	Δίων, ωνος.
Dionysius	Διονύσιος.
Dioscuri	Διόσκουροι.
Diotimus	Διότιμος.
Dorieus	Δωριεύς, έως.
Draco	Δράκων, ουτος.

## E.

Egesta	Έγεστα.
Empedocles	Έμπεδοκλής, κλέους.
Epaminondas	Έπαμεινώνδας, ου.
Ephesus	Έφεσος, ή. Έφεσίος.
Ephialtes	Έφιάλτης.
Ephori	Έφεροι.
Epicurus	Έπίκουρος, Έπικού- ρειος.
Epiphanes	Έπιφάνης, ους.
Epirus	Έπειρος, ου, ή.
Erichthonius	Έριχθόνιος.
Eubates	Έυβάτης.
Eubæa	Έύβοια.
Eumæus	Έυμαιος.
Euphrates	Έυφράτης, ου, ό.
Euripides	Έυριπίδης.
Eurybiades	Έυρυβιάδης.
Eurystheus	Έυρυσθεύς, έως.
Euthymus	Έυθυμος.

## F.

Fabricius	Φαβρίκιος.
Falerium	Φαλέριον.

## G.

Gauls	Γαλάται, ών.
-------	--------------

Gelo	Γέλων, ωνος.
Glauce	Γλαύκη.
Gobryas	Γαβρύας.
Gorgias	Γοργίας, ου.
Gorgo	Γοργώ, εύς.
Gorgone	Γοργόνη.
Grecian	Έλληνικός.
Greece	Έλλάς, ή.
Greek	Έλλην, ες.
Gryllus	Γρύλλος, ου.
Gylippus	Γύλιππος.

## H.

Halicarnassus	Έλ.ικαρνασσός, Έλι- καρνασσεύς.
Halys	Έλ.υς.
Harmodius	Έρμώδιος.
Helen	Έλένη.
Hellespont	Έλλήσποντος, ου.
Heraclea	Έρακλεία.
Heracleotes	Έρακλειώτης.
Heraclitus	Έρακλειτος.
Hercules	Έρακλής, έους.
Hermes	Έρμής, εύ.
Hermotimus	Έρμώτιμος.
Herodotus	Έρόδοτος.
Hesiod	Έσιόδος.
Hiero	Έίρων.
Himera	Έμέρα, ας.
Hipparchus	Έππαρχος.
Homer	Όμηρος.
Hydarnes	Έδάρνης, ου.
Hylas	Έλάς, ου.
Hystaspes	Έστιάσπης, ου and ους.

## I. J.

Jalysus	Έάλυσος.
Jason	Έάσων.
Iberia	Έβερία, ας.
Illyrian	Έλλύριος.
Inachus	Έναχος.
India	Ένδία, Ένδός, Ένδικός.
Io	Έώ, εύς.

Ionia	Ἰωνία, Ἰωνες, Ἰωνικός.
Iphicles	Ἰφικλῆς, εὐς.
Iphicrates	Ἰφικράτης.
Iris	Ἴρις, ἰδος.
Ischomachus	Ἰσχομάχος.
Isocrates	Ἰσοκράτης.
Italy	Ἰταλία.
Ithacans	Ἰθακήσιοι.
Juno	Ἥρα.
Jupiter	Ζεύς, Διός.

## I.

Lacedæmon	Λακεδαιμόνων.
Lacedæmonian	Λάκων, ὠνος.
Laïus	Λαΐος.
Laurium	Λαύριον, Λαυριωτικός.
Leonidas	Λεωνίδας.
Leontine	Λεοντῖνος.
Lesbos	Λέσβος, ἡ.
Libya	Λιβύη.
Linus	Λῖνος.
Locrians	Λοκροί.
Loxias	Λοξίας.
Lucianus	Λουκιανός.
Lucullus	Λούκουλλος.
Lycians	Λύκιοι, ὠν.
Lycurgus	Λυκοῦργος.
Lydians	Λυδοί, ὦν.
Lysander	Λύσανδρος.
Lysimachus	Λυσίμαχος.

## M.

Macedonian	Μακεδών, ὄνος.
Mæander	Μαίανδρος, ὄ.
Manes	Μάνης, οὐς, acc. ην.
Mantineia	Μαντίνεια, ας.
Mars	Ἄρης.
Marsyas	Μαρσύας, ου.
Massagetæ	Μασσαγέται, ὠν.
Mausolus	Μαυσώλος.
Medea	Μήδεια.
Media	Μηδία, Μηδος, Μηδικός.
Megabyzus	Μεγάβυζος.

Megära	Μέγαρα, Μεγαρεύς, έως.
Melcæger	Μελεάγρος.
Menecrates	Μενεκράτης.
Menelaus	Μενέλαος.
Mercury	Ἑρμῆς, οὔ.
Messene	Μεσσήνη, ης.
Midas	Μίδας, ου.
Milo	Μίλων, ὠνος.
Minerva	Ἀθηνᾶ, ἄς.
Mitylene	Μιτυλήνη.
Manychion	Μουνυχίων, ὠνος.
Mycenæ	Μυκῆναι, ὠν.

## N.

Naxos	Νάξος, ου, ἡ.
Neleus	Νηλεύς, έως.
Nemean	Νεμεαίος.
Neptune	Ποσειδών, ὦνος.
Nereid	Νηρηίδες.
Nicias	Νικίας, ου.
Nicocles	Νικοκλῆς, εὐος.
Nile	Νεῖλος.
Niobe	Νιόβη.
Nisus	Νίσος.
Numa	Πομπήλιος Νουμάς.

## O.

Ochus	Ὀχρος.
Œdipus	Οἰδίπους, ποδος.
Œnopides	Ὀινοπίδης.
Olympia	Ὀλυμπία, ας.
Olympus	Ὀλυμπος.
Onchestus	Ὀγχηστος.
Onetor	Ὀνήτωρ, ορος.
Orestes	Ὀρέστης, ου.
Othryades	Ὀθρυάδης.

## P.

Pactolus	Πακτωλός, οὔ.
Pæonians	Παιόνες.
Pamphaës	Παμφάης.
Pan	Πᾶν, ος.



Panathenæa Παναθήναια, τά.  
 Paphlagonians Παφλαγῶν, ὄνος.  
 Paros Πάρος, ου, ῆ.  
 Parrhasius Παρράσιος.  
 Patræ Πατράϊ, ᾶν.  
 Patroclus Πατρόκλος.  
 Pausanias Πασανίας.  
 Peleus Πηλεύς.  
 Pelion Πήλιον.  
 Pelopidas Πελοπίδας, ου.  
 Peloponnesus Πελοπόννησος, ῆ. Πε-  
 λοποννησιακός.  
 Peneus Πηνειός.  
 Perdiccas Περίδικκας, ου.  
 Periander Περίανδρος.  
 Peribœa Περίβοια.  
 Pericles Περικλῆς, έους.  
 Perseus Περσεύς, έως.  
 Persia Περσίς, ίδος.  
 Persian Πέρσης.  
 Phalāris Φάλαρις.  
 Phalerus Φαληρές, Φαληρεύς.  
 Phaon Φάων.  
 Phasis Φάσις.  
 Pheræ Φεραί, ᾶν. Φεραῖος.  
 Pherecydes Φερεκυδής, ου.  
 Phidias Φειδίας, ου.  
 Philetas Φιλητάς, ᾶ.  
 Philip Φίλιππος.  
 Philistus Φίλιστος.  
 Phocians Φωκεῖς, έων.  
 Phocion Φωκίων, ωνος.  
 Phœbus Φοῖβος, ου.  
 Phœnicians Φοίνικες, οί.  
 Phrynichus Φρύνιχος.  
 Pindarus Πίνδαρος.  
 Pittacus Πίττακος.  
 Plataea Πλάταια or Πλα-  
 ταιαί,ων. Πλαταεῖς.  
 Plato Πλάτων, ωνος.  
 Poliorcetes Πολιορκητής.  
 Polycrates Πολυκράτης.  
 Polynices Πολυνεικής.  
 Polyphemus Πολύφημος.  
 Pompey Πομπήϊος.

Priënian Πριηνεύς.  
 Prometheus Προμηθεύς, έως.  
 Pronax Πρώναξ.  
 Proteus Πρωτεύς.  
 Protogenes Πρωτογένης.  
 Psammetichus Ψαμμήτιχος.  
 Ptolemy Πτολεμαῖος.  
 Pylades Πυλάδης, ου.  
 Pyrenees Πυρηναῖα ὄρη.  
 Pyrrhus Πύρρος.  
 Pythagoras Πυθαγόρας, ου. Πυθα-  
 γόρειος.  
 Pythia Πυθία, ῆ.

R.

Regulus Ῥηγούλος.  
 Remus Ῥῶμος.  
 Rhadamanthus Ῥαδάμανθυς, υος.  
 Rhodopis Ῥοδωπῖς.  
 Roman Ῥωμαῖος.  
 Rome Ῥώμη.  
 Romulus Ῥώμυλος.

S.

Salamis Σαλαμίς, ἱνος, ῆ.  
 Salmoneus Σαλμωνεύς, έως.  
 Samos Σάμος, ῆ. Σάμιος.  
 Satyrus Σάτυρος.  
 Scythia Σκυθής, Σκυθία.  
 Seuthes Σεύθης, ου.  
 Sicāni Σικανοί.  
 Sicily Σικελία.  
 Sidonian Σιδώνιος.  
 Simonides Σιμωνίδης, ου.  
 Smindyrides Σμινδυριδής.  
 Socrates Σωκράτης.  
 Solon Σόλων, ωνος.  
 Sparta Σπάρτη, Σπαρτιάτης,  
 ου.  
 Strato Στράτων.  
 Strongyle Στρογγύλη.  
 Sybāris Σύβαρις, Συβαρίτης.  
 Syracuse Συράκουσαι, ων.

Syria	Συρία, Σύρος, Συρικός.	Toxāris	Τόξαρις, ἰδος.
Syrian (native of the island Σύ- ρος)	Σύριος.	Troezen	Τροίζην, ἦνος.
		Troy	Τροία, ας. Τρώες, οί. Τρώας, ἡ, ἁδος.
		Tryzus	Τρύζος.
		Tyrinthians	Τυρίνθιοι, ων.
	T.		
Tantalus	Τάνταλος.		V.
Tarentum	Τάρας, αντος. Ταραν- τινος.	Venus	Ἀφροδίτη.
Tauri	Ταῦροι. Χερρόνησος ἡ. Ταυρικῆ.	Vulcan	Ἡφαίστος.
Taurosthenes	Ταυροσθένης, ους.		X.
Tegean	Τεγεαΐτης, ου.	Xanthippus	Ξάνθιππος.
Telemachus	Τηλέμαχος.	Xenocrates	Ξενοκράτης.
Temese	Τεμέση.	Xenophon	Ξενοφῶν, ὦντος.
Tempe	Τέμπη, ὦν, τά.	Xerxes	Ξέρξης, ου.
Timæus	Τίμαιος, ου.		Z.
Timotheus	Τιμόθεος, ου.	Zaleucus	Ζάλευκος.
Tissaphernes	Τισσαφέρνης, ους, acc. ην.	Zeuxis	Ζεῦξις, ἰδος.
Titormus	Τίτορμος.	Zoilus	Ζώϊλος, ου.
Tityus	Τίτυος.	Zoroaster	Ζωροάστρης, ου.
Tolmīdas	Τολμίδας, ου.		
Tomýris	Τόμυρις, ἰδος.		

THE END.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR,  
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.



*Lately Published,*  
A GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
LATIN LANGUAGE,

By C. G. ZUMPT,  
DOCTOR IN PHILOSOPHY, PROFESSOR IN THE JOACHIMSTHAL  
GYMNASIUM, BERLIN.

*TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN,*

WITH ADDITIONS,

By THE REV. JOHN KENRICK, M.A.

*SECOND EDITION,*  
CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

*Price 10s. 6d.*

---

EXERCISES on LATIN SYNTAX adapted to Zumpt's Grammar, to which are added Extracts from the Writings of Muretus. By the Rev. JOHN KENRICK, M.A.—Price 5s.

*Also,*

A KEY to the EXERCISES to Zumpt's Grammar.—Price 5s.

# WORKS

Published by Mr. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

A FOURTH Edition of MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR. 2 vols. 8vo.

An ABRIDGMENT of MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR. For the Use of Schools. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Edited by The Rev. C. J. BLOMFIELD, D.D.

A COPIOUS LATIN GRAMMAR. By I. J. G. SCHELLER. Translated from the German, with Alterations, Notes, and Additions, By GEORGE WALKER, M.A., Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds. Uniformly with MATTHIÆ's Greek Grammar. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

MUSEUM CRITICUM; or, Cambridge Classical Researches. Nos. I. to VI. New Edition, 8vo. 5s. each.

EURIPIDIS HERACLIDÆ, ex Recensione PETRI ELMSLEY, A.M., qui Annotationes suas et Aliorum Selectas adjecit. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

INSCRIPTIONES GRÆCÆ Vetustissimæ. Collegit, et Observationes tum Aliorum tum suas adjecit HUGO JACOBUS ROSE, M.A., E Coll. S. S. Trin. apud Cantabrigienses. 8vo. 12. 1s.

PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY for Children. By the Author of Stories from the History of England. 18mo.

A SHORT HISTORY of SPAIN. By MARIA CALCOTT. With Wood Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo.

A HISTORY of FRANCE, with Conversations at the End of each Chapter. For the Use of Young Persons. By Mrs. MARKHAM, Author of the History of England. With numerous Wood Engravings, illustrative of the progressive Changes in Manners, Customs, Dress, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.

ELEMENTS of ARITHMETIC, Theoretical and Practical, for the Use of the Grammar School, Leeds. By GEORGE WALKER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds. Third Edition. 12mo.

ELEMENTS of ALGEBRAICAL NOTATION and EXPANSION. By the Rev. GEORGE WALKER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds. 12mo.

L' ORATORE ITALIANA, o SAGGI di POESIA; Estratti dai migliori Poeti d' Italia. With Historical, Critical, Biographical, and Explanatory Notes; and every word properly accented. Recommended not only to those who wish to acquire the Italian Language, but also to those who wish to enlarge their acquaintance with the Literature of Italy. By the MARQUIS SPINETO. Third Edition, corrected and enlarged. 12mo.

L' ORATORE ITALIANA, o SAGGI di ELOQUENZA e STORIA; Estratti dai migliori Scrittori di Prosa Italiana. With Critical, Biographical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes; and every word properly accented. Calculated not only to give a proper knowledge of the Language, but also a correct notion of the Literature of Italy. By the MARQUIS SPINETO. Third Edition, corrected and enlarged. 12mo.

CAPTAIN PARRY'S First, Second, and Third VOYAGES, with a Portrait after JACKSON, and several Plates by FINDEN. Beautifully printed, 5 pocket vols.

A TREATISE on ENGLISH VERSIFICATION. By the Rev. W. CROWE, Public Orator of the University of Oxford. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND. By Mrs. MARKHAM. A SECOND EDITION, with Wood Engravings, illustrative of Manners, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.





LaGr.Gr  
R839a  
.Ek

Rost, Valentin G  
Wustemann, E.F.  
An introduction,  
translated

DATE.	N.
Mar 2/56	N 88a

0

